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All British Made
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Fort, Bombay
and Poona

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
S. S. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918

CONDUCTED BY
MAHMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. X. NO. 40 — BOMBAY THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1922. — TWO ANNAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... F. 80,000,000 £6,666,666
RESERVE FUND ... F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland). Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE. Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djoeja, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soerabaia, Solo, Tebing Tinggi (Delhi), Tegal, Telok-Betong, Tjilatjap, Weltevreden

STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN.—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Acts. Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Captain	Tons,	Arrival	Departure
Bengal Maru	N. Yokota	5398	7th Feb,	16th Feb
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	8137	23rd Feb	11th March
Tokushima Maru	J. Shibutami	5968	2nd Mar	17th Mar
TsurugaMaru	Y Masuzumi	6988	13th Mar	28Mar

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
18th Feb,	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th Feb,	MOREA	10,890
4th Mar,	MALWA	10,941
11th Mar,	KARMALA	8,983
18th Mar,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th Mar,	CHINA	7,952
1st April.	NARKUNDA	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,515
29th „	MANTUA	10,902
6th May ...	MOREA	10,890
13th „ ...	ASSAYE	7,346
20th „ ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,430
27th „ ...	NALDERA	15,826

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA — Through steamers from Australia.

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamer.	Tons,
1922		
23rd Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9th Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23rd Mar,	MANDALA	8,246
6thApril	NEVASA	9,071
18thMay	MASHOBRA	8,288
1st June	MANELA ...	8,30

SAILINGS FOR CHINA.

22nd February	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers	
1922		
24th Feb.	MANTUA ...	Call at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
24th March	NALDERA ...	
5th May	MALWA ...	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Feb	LHASA	Karachi Coasting
16th „	BARALA ...	Karachi & P, Gulf
17th „	LINGA ...	Karachi direct
17th „	VARELA ...	Buarch direct
22nd „	KARAGOLA	E. & S. Africa
Early Mar.	A Steamer ...	Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passages by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1230.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	7th Feb.	20th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	2nd Mar.	16th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	30th Mar.	4th April

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,688
Reserve Liability of Share holders ... „ 5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE

WHICH INCLUDES

BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ... $ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... £ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoch	Rangoon	Yloilo

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agents.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of s. 000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

G. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,37,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-2-2 ...	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
32-39, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted

E. B. OLIPHANT,
Ex. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 6,25,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 39,96,655

DIRECTORS.

1. Sheth Mangaldas G. Parekh, (Chairman).
2. Sheth Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.,
3. Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
4. Sheth Hormusji Manekji Mehta.
5. Sheth Surji Vallabhdas.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Sheth Jeshingbhai Ujamshibhai.
8. Sheth Manubhai Rangildas.
9. Sheth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay Branch and Local Sub-Branches—Manek Chowk and Station Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2½ per cent from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS and Cash Credits are granted on approved securities.

For further informations and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager, Bombay Branch, No. 50/52, Churchgate Street, Fort.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates. Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SODANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
5/7 Clive St. Calcutta.

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MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—AMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Branch Secretary
Residency Main Road.
Hyderabad (Decan.)
C. N. MADHAVA ROW.
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager
Calcutta.

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Brightness **Permanency**

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"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

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Secretary.

EAR and CO.,
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or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and
901, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA.

Second Buinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

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Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

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12, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
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SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE,

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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WANTED—Influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS all over India for Herbal household Soap. Sole Agencies offered in districts unrepresented. Apply MAXWELL SIMMS and Co., P. O. Box No. 640, Bombay.
A R2816

WANTED—AGENTS at all places for the "Yeoman Pioneer" Insurance Co., Ltd., Life Dept.; Best Terms to Best Workers. For prospectus and terms of Agency, Apply to:—Messrs. S. V. JOSHI & CO., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A R2583

WANTED—Three B. comes for the Commerce Department of the Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay (No. 4) from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. For particulars and forms of application See the PRINCIPAL, between 3 and 5 p.m.
A R2854

WANTED—NYAYADHISH and MECHANICAL ENGINEER for small-State, pay respectively Rs. 80—110 and Rs. 100—125 only, really experienced and competent men need apply with authenticated copies of testimonials to Box No. 7747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C12152

WANTED IMMEDIATELY to join an Electrical Engineer qualified and experienced high and low tension power and lighting installation for factory. State salary expected. Permanent position if found satisfactory. Apply INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LTD., Jamshedpur.
A C12154

CHIEF AGENTS WANTED,—For the Railwaymen Mutual Benefit Society (I[illegible] porated under Act V of 1912 for Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Burma, Baluchistan and Central Provinces. Liberal. Cash Security and reference Apply to MANAGING AGENTS, Gu[illegible]
A

WANTED—A qualified, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST and PHARMACIST having practical experience in the manufacture of acids and other chemicals, Apply with Testimonials, stating experience and Salary, to the CHEMICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., Lahore.
A R2888

WANTED — Experienced SHORTHAND-TYPIST for large mercantile firm, must have considerable experience and be able to control staff. Salary Rs. 150 per month or according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates, etc., to Box No. 7755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2879

WANTED—"AGENTS to introduce the Millions Policy." The policy offers free Medical Aid accident compensation, 50 per cent. guaranteed profits, guaranteed monthly pensions, combined with full Life Assurance Benefits. Handsome terms to able men. For particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Hindustan Assurance and Mutual Benefit Society, Ltd., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road Bombay.
A C11891

WANTED—An OVERSEER or a BALLAST CHECKER with a considerable experience of working with the ballast trains in quarries. The applicant should be active and energetic. He will have to work in Bombay Suburbs along the B B. and C. I. Rv. Application with testimonials stating age and the lowest pay acceptable to be sent to the undersigned. Apply to GAJJAN SINGH CONTRACTOR, Malad, Bombay.
A R2857

WANTED for Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, a competent man with knowledge of estimating and keeping and checking of construction costs. A civil and mechanical engineer with these qualifications may apply or an accountant who has a practical knowledge of civil and mechanical engineering work. Field work for gathering data will be part of his duties. When applying state: GENERAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING, Practical work done, References and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 7754, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2877

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A Long experienced English knowing Teacher requires extra tuition or any work with lodging and boarding. Please inform Mr. SHAH, first floor, Kachwala Building, P. O. 3, Bombay.
B R2882

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BLOCKS TO BE LET for High Class Hindoos at Queen's Road, opposite Marine Lines Station.
C R2830

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C R255

TO BE LET from first March next GROUND FLOOR of the building occupied by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for merchants and solicitors' offices, shops or show rooms. Apply THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and Co., 12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R12162

MOUNT ABU.—To LET for the Season, beginning from the 1st March to 30th June instant on the beautiful Charming Hill Station, nice convenient and furnished bungalows houses and flats, situate on the Main road just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent Moderate ranging from Rs 150 to Rs. 1,500. Apply to the MANAGER c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL & CO., Solicitor, 80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C C12068

GROUND FLOOR OFFICE BLOCKS TO BE LET in Amarchand Building on Ballard Road, immediate possession, most suitable for Shipping Companies Offices, Shops or Show Rooms. Also offices on first floor; all blocks facing sea. Situated near Alexandra Dock mole station. For particulars please apply to the MANAGER on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 and 5 and 6 p.m., or in writing to the owner at the undermentioned address. AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 208/10, Kazi Syed Street, Bombay.
C R2886

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

WANTED—HINDOO VEGITARIAN TENANTS for a block of 4 rooms well ventilated. Please apply personally at the office of the BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET CO., LTD. No. 50,52, Shaikh Memon Street, Mangaldas Market.
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MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One FORD TOURING CAR. Apply to KESHAVJEE R. LUCKMIDAS, Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
JA R2831

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—ENGLISH CABRIOLET CAR in very good order and condition. Silent knight Engine will sell cheap. Rupees 10,500 or nearest offer. Apply Box No. 7735, Advt. Dept. "Bomay Chronicle."
JA R2827

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ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD.—EXAMINATION PAPER—From the beginning will be out on 1st March, Rs. 2 send money order, post free. BHAVE and Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
L R2885

STAMPS—Complete unused pictorial sets; 27 Liechtenstein 1920, Rs. 1/8. 10 East Silesia, 1921 Re. 1. 8 Honduras, 1911, Rs. 1-8. 20 Belgium, 1902 parcel Post Rs. 2-8. 14 Great Ukraine, 1921, 12 As. 22 Salvador 1906, Rs. 2-8. The Lot Rs. 9. New List now ready. IMPERIAL STAM CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C12149

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M

FINANCIAL.

AN architect having retired from a partnership business will dispose of his share to a suitable candidate. Please apply Box No., 7727, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2801

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—CINEMATOGRAPH CAMERA and Aperatus. Apply "RUP". Artists, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
P R2681

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH GREY YARN 50s. and 70s. on Cops, suitable for mills and small factories FOR SALE. Write Box No. 7751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2873

OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISING MEN—Coat and Dress Stands making accessories with a number of models to be sold cheap. HOOCHA, c/o Tailoring College, 316, Princess Street, Bombay No. 2.
T R2876

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR AND BUILDERS—We are undertaking all sorts of building works, Cannal cuttings or Supplying labours at Moderate rates, Apply S. G. MUKERJEE, 143, Islamabad, Benares City
T R2862

ARTICLE—We are the sole proprietors of Cuddpha slabs, polished and unpolished of various descriptions. Rates on—application. I. K. NAIDU and SONS, 21, Commercial Street, Bangalore.
T R2887

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koorji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).

PUBLIC NOTICES

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that the NAVAL TRANSPORT OFFICE has REMOVED from No. 3, Shed Alexandra Dock, to Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay. In future all communications intended for the Divisional Marine Transport Officer, Central Headquarters and Bombay, should be addressed to Amarchand Building.
C12155

B. B & C. I. RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTIONS 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owner at his Bandra Station at 2-30 p.m. on MONDAY, 20th February, 1922, the following consignment of tobacco.

Burhanpur to Bajuwa Inv. 1 R.R. 6137-57 of 5-3-21. 15 bags tobacco consigned by Mr. Assaram to Mr. Trikamdas Nagardas.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th January, 22.
C12029

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE MEETING for the Election of sixteen members of the Municipal Corporation will be held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1922, at 1 p.m. (Bombay Time).

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.

Muicipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th February, 1922.
C12165

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the house-owners and landlords of B. C. D. E. F. and G. Wards will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on FRIDAY, the 17th inst. at 6 P.M. (S.T.) to consider the steps to be taken for securing exemption from paying compensation and damages caused during the last Riots in Bombay from 17th to 20th of November, 1921, amounting to 28 lacs of rupees, the claims for which are now being investigated by the Ag: Chief Presidency Magistrate. As the important question of the heavy monetary liability of the house-owners and landlords is involved, they are earnestly requested to attend personally or by representatives. Dr. N.H.E. Sukhia will preside.

(Sd.) JAMNADAS N. MOTIWALLA
(Sd.) G. B. PRABHAKAR
(Sd.) FATEHAMAHOMED HAJI YUSUF
(Sd.) ABBA HAJI MAHOMED
(Sd.) K. F. NARIMAN
(Sd.) LAKHMIDAS RAVJI TERSI.
C2880

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held on the 8th day of February, 1922, a Call of Rs. 10/- per share on the Ordinary Shares and Rs. 10/- per share on the Preference Shares of this Company was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st day of March, 1922, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum will be charged until payment.

The above Call is made payable by such shareholders as are on the Company's Register on the 16th February 1922.

By Order of the Board.
DHARAMSI MORARJI AND CO.
AGENTS.

Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
16th February, 1922.
C12175

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO LTD.

FOR SALE.

1 Complete line of Scutchers consisting of 1 dobule Crighton Opener Howard and Bullough year 1907.
1 Hopper Feed Hethrington year 1895 Messrs. Platts Bros. Breaker Scutcher year 1889.
1 Finisher Scutcher Howard and Bullough 27" wide year 1907.
15 Cards Howard and Bullough 37" year 1892.
15 Cards Hethrington 38" year 1895.
6 Heads of Drawings Howard and Bullough 8 deliveries year 1907.
2 Slubbing Frames Howard and Bullough year 1892.
3 Intermediate Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Howard and Bullough 1892.
3 Roving Frames Hethrington 1897.
15 Ring Frames eq. 5000 Spindles.

These Machines can be seen working at the above Mills on applying to the Manager.
C12141

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT. 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT KINGSWAY

Dadar-Matunga (North) Estate.

Scheme for Police Accommodation within the area comprised in the Matunga Section of Municipal Ward "F".

SCHEME NO. 63.

PURSUANT to Sections 27 (1) and 39 of the above Act Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,407 square yards) are as follows:

On or towards the North by land the property of the G. I. P. Railway forming portion of the Mahim Connection Chord.

On or towards the East by Kingsway.

On or towards the South partly by Plot No. 3 of the said Estate, and partly by Plots Nos. 14 to 16 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society Limited.

On or towards the West by Plot No. 7 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Limited.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (Estate Agent's Plan No. 3, dated the 11th January 1922) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER,
Chairman of the Board,
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1922.
C11961

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of toddy for each shop separately, except the privilege shops, in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of nine months commencing from the 1st April, 1922 and ending 31st December 1922 will be sold by public auction at the Old Custom House Building near the Town Hall at 12 noon (Standard Time) on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, and subsequent days.

2. The conditions of sale, etc., can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Bombay, on any working day during office hours and copies can be obtained on application to that officer.

J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February 1922.
C12170

NOTICE.

WANTED Applications before 10th March, 22 for a post of an Asst. Draftsman on pay Rs. 60-5/2-100 on the permanent Establishment of this office, Those:—

(1) Who have passed through the Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay and undergone a course of Draftsman's class in that College, or
(2) Who have passed the final Suboverseer's examination of the College of Science, Poona, or the Engineering class of the Dayaram Jethmal, Sind College, Karachi, or
(3) Who have passed the 2nd grade Examination, for the Drawing certificate of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and have obtained a certificate in the Architectural course, or
(4) Who are Suboverseers of at least three years' standing in the P.W.D.

need only apply stating their age and furnishing copies of testimonials. Appointment will be on probation for six months.

2. The successful candidate has a chance of promotion if found fit to Head Draftsman's post-pay Rs. 105-5/2-160 on the permanent Establishment in this office after 3 years.

(Sd.) V. N. PARULKAR, L.C.E.
Executive Engineer,
Thana District.

Thana, 13th February 1922.
C12166

THE E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the New Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1922 at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December, 1921.
(2) To confirm the appointment of a Director in place of a member of the Board on leave.
(3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th February, 1922 to the 4th March, 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1922.
C12171

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the New Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon's Building, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March 1922, at 12-30 p.m. S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to the 31st December, 1921.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of a member of the Board resigned.
(5) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th February, 1922 to the 4th March 1922, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents,

Bombay, 14th February, 1922,

N. B.—The Dividened when sanctioned, will be payable at the Company's Registered Office, E. D. Sassoon's Building, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on and after Wednesday the 15th March 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday the 18th February, 1922, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder at his last given address.
C12172

TENDERS.

SALE OF COOKING OIL.

THE Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay has approximately 24 (twentyfour) tons of cooking oil packed in four gallon drums, which is offered for sale.

2. Interested parties are requested to see samples in B.I.T. Section, Grain Depot, Mazagaon and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 Noon on Monday the 20th February 1922, standing the quantity they to wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per ton, including packing.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of ten percent of the value of the quantity tendered for. The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

4. The offers will hold good for one month.

P. G. WALSH,
Captain for O.C. Dett. "A" Supply Depot Company.

Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort
Bombay, 14-2-1922
C12167

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE MEVER SASSOON MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the New Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon's Building, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd March, 1922, at 12 noon S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1921
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of a Director in the place of a member of the Board resigned.
(5) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(6) To transact such other business as may be put before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February, to the 2nd March, 1922, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Bombay, 14th February, 1922.

N.B.—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, E. D. Sassoon's Building, 15, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on and after Wednesday the 17th March 1922, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 14th February, 1922, and the Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder at his last given address.
C12173

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Samsoodin Tajbhoy Abdulhusein Tajbhoy and Valibhoy Tajbhoy carrying on business as Saddlers Harness Makers and Carriage requisite Merchants at Parel Road, under the style and firm of Tajbhoy Alibhoy and Sons has been DISSOLVED as from the 3rd day of November, 1921, so far as concerns the said Samsodin Tajbhoy who retires from the said firm.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1922.

SAMSOODIN TAJBHOY,
ABDULHUSEIN TAJBHOY,
VALEJI TAJBHOY.

Messrs. LITTLE & CO
Attorneys for Messrs Samsoodin Tajbhoy, Abdoolhoosein Tajbhoy and Valibhoy Tajbhoy.
C12105

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of administration of the property and credits of Shamrao Harishanker Rangre late of Bombay Khshatriya Hindu inhabitant, without occupation residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

SUNDERRAO HARISHANKER RAMGRE, of Bombay Khshatriya Hindu inhabitant, brother of the abovenamed deceased residing at Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTON MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. SUNDERRAO HARISHANKER RANGRE,
Petitioner in person

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petion for Letters of administration of the property and credits of RAJENDRARAO BAPOOJI, late of Bombay Khshatriya Hindu inhabitant, a Managing Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Pane, and Co., solicitors, residing at Chatnabhatni 2nd Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

RUDRENDRARAO RAJENDRARAO BAGROOJI, of Bombay Khshatriya Hindu inhabitant, son of the deceased abovenamed residing at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedinge, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. RUDRENDRARAO RAJENDRARAO.
Petitioner in person.
C2834

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by our clients the Trustees under a composition deed dated 23rd day of May, 1921, to all the Creditors of the firm of Chuharmal Kimatrai to submit their claims to the undersigned within 10 days from this date as the Trustees propose thereafter to declare a dividend. The Trustees will not be bound to take notice of any claims which are not submitted to them.

Bombay dated this 14th day of February, 1922.

KANGA and SAYANI,
Attorneys to Trustees.

Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort; Bombay.
C12178

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1863 of 1918.

V. L. FERNANDES, of Bombay, Christian Inhabitant, residing at New Sonapur, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff

Vs.

1. V. M. NAVARATNA and 2. KRISHNARAO J. Vartak both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Consent-decree made in the above suit on the 23rd day of September, 1919, it was ordered inter alia that the defendants do pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,800 in full settlement of his claim herein including his claim for the costs of this suit and interest on the aforesaid sum at six per cent per annum from the date of Decree till payment.

And Whereas the said Defendants having before execution of the said decree paid to the plaintiff on the 26th day of September, 1919, the sum of Rs. 1,500 which was by the aforesaid decree made payable on the 23rd September, 1919, there now remains due under the said decree Rs. 2,300 and interest on Rs. 3,800 from 23rd to 26th September, 1919, and on the balance, viz. Rs. 2,300, from 27th September, 1919, till payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 16th day of June, 1921, certain moveable property consisting of writing tables, sofa, chairs, Clock, picture-frames, wall glass show-cases, wooden cupboards, Iron Safe, one wooden glass cupboard containing drugs, wooden boxes, steel trunks etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby procilaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March, 1922, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant of Sale dated the 17th day of January, 1922, put up for sale by Public Auction at the place of the residence of the 2nd Defendant at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the aforesaid moveable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said balance of decree, interest on the said decree, costs of previous execution and costs of sale together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12176

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KHIMJI KHAIRAJ, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant Merchant .....Deceased.

SUNDERBAI, widow of Khimji Khairaj of Bombay Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Soparibag Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two, and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW and Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12168

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NANKORE NARSI, widow of Narsi Fakira of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bibi Jan Street, Nagdevi, without the Fort, Bombay. ..... Deceased.

JAMNADAS NARSI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bibi Jan Street, Nagdevi, without the Fort Bombay, ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesad, this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 1st day of February, 1922.
Messrs. PANDIA AND CO.,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12174

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AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction Tomorrow Friday, the 17th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 5, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by Wimbridge Conor and Gerrard and Dewji Canji), comprising screw, telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silk lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, French table clock striking every quarter hours, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, English card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, old blue China jars, satsuma vases, rich engravings, sweet-toned Cramer travelling piano, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, zoonda almirahs, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand table, iron safe, copper utensils, etc.

The property of D. P. Dady, Esq., proceeding to Europe, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALES OF GOVERNMENT STORES AUCTION SALES ON TUESDAY THE 21ST AND WEDNESDAY THE 22ND FEBRUARY, 1922 AT 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by public auction on the under mentioned dates and places by order of the Officer Commanding, Detachment "A" Supply Depot Company, Bombay the following Govt. Stores.

On TUESDAY the 21st day of February, 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bombay Castle, behind the Town Hall, Fort.

Tobacco B. T. Drums of Sorts, Carboys 5 Gall, Ghee Tins, Empty Crates, Kerosine and Petrol Cases, empty Ghee cases, cases of sorts, kerosine and petrol oil tins.

On Wednesday the 22nd day of February, 1922 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at Grain Depot Mazagaon.

Zinc and copper measures, crates garlic, crates of sizes, drums iron old, chattai bags, oxygen, chlorine, and ammonia cylinders, steel barrels, crown corks, wooden sleepers, hogsheads, casks of sizes, tins of sorts, casks, dry, coir mats old, empty bottles, essences such as ginale, Ginger beer, Ginger colouring, liquid saffron, Kola chamuagne Lemon, rashberry, lime juice and soda, etc.

Cash will be required on the spot on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb., 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S SILK PIECEGOODS SHOP.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Salebhai Shaikh Tyabbhai Kothari and others Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 16th day of February, 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Insolvent's shop at Chhipi Gali, opposite Mulji Jetha Market, the following:—

One big lot of China silk, sarees, paj pieces, silk shirting, silk rolls paj, silk jaffer, chicken gaj, silk handkerchifs, sarees borders, show cases, cupboards, tables, clock, bench, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF TRUNKS, LEATHER BAGS, WEARING APPARELS, TRAVELLING RUG, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the following deceased persons Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Monday, the 27th day of February, 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo St. Fort, the following:—

Re. Estate of R. S. Hurlston:—
Wearing apparels, Hat Box, Deck chair, boots, shoes, etc.

Re. Estate of Alfred Willis:—
Trunks, Wearing apparels, Hand Bag, Travelling Rug, etc.

Re. Estate of M. D. Manavis:—
Leather trunks, wearing apparels, sundries, etc.

CRAWFORD and CO.,
Auctioneers.

[illegible]GEE [illegible]OWASJEE & CO.

Commission Agents.
[illegible]treet, Fort, Bombay.

[illegible] BALES UMRA COTTON.
[illegible]RJEE COWASJEE and Co.
[illegible] of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and
[illegible]rneys for Messrs. Mannalal Bha-
[illegible]d on account and at the risk of
[illegible] Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., and the
[illegible]ncerned for their failure to take the
[illegible]f the goods of the delivery order No.
[illegible] by Public Auction at Godown No. 3
[illegible]kel Lane, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the
February, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the
[illegible]wing:—
[illegible]0 bales Umra Cotton.
[illegible] deposit of 25 per cent. will be required
[illegible] the time of the knocking the lots to the
[illegible]uyer and the balance shall be paid within
three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Large lots of old timber, old and new canvas, plate scrap, and angle iron, old furniture, crockery, old clothes, hospital iron cots, iron chain, platform scales, old metals, such as brass, copper, gunmetal, zinc, lead, iron tanks of 400 gallons, Manilla ropes, coir iron barge, iron buoys, boats, electric wire, caboosses, racking in solations, sheets blankets, boots, serge blue, drums, ice chests, electric blower, leather sewing machines, and other stores too numerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, the said stores in suitable lots will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned in the compound of Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1922, and the following days as may be necessary till their completion and thereafter at the Alexandra Docks.

The sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. Purchasers will have to pay strictly **fifty per cent. as earnest amount money** and **remove all lots within fifteen days.** Further particulars will be read out at the sale No cheques will be accepted.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction such as brass, copper, blankets, doosootie, sewing machines, etc., etc., in the compound of the Bombay Arsenal (Kala Kila) behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay, as soon as after the above said sale is over, under kind instruction from the Officer, I/C Ordnance Depot, Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

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Govt. Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter		9 82
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		6 25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	17 00
	May	16 72
	July	16 27
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	15 92
	July	15 62

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	—
Feb.	9 46
Mar.	—
April	9 46
May	—
June	9 43
July	—
Aug.	—
Sept.	9 21
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Months.	To-day's prices
February	9 40
March	9 46
April	9 46
May	9 48
June	9 47
July	9 48
August	9 40
September	9 32
October	9 27
November	9 21
December	9 17
January	9 12

Tone:—Quiet but Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

Months.	To-day's prices
February	15 25
March	15 40
April	15 55
May	15 75
June	15 85
July	15 95
Aug.	16 10
Sept.	16 25
Oct.	16 40
Nov.	16 50

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

M. G. Bengal, Good		6 15
" " Fully Good		6 65
" " Fine		7 15
No. 1 Oomra, Good		7 60
" " Fully Good		8 10
" " Fine		8 60
Broach, Good		7 85
" Fully Good		8 35
" Fine		8 85
Scinde, Good		6 05
" Fully Good		6 55
" Fine		7 05

Nominal

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		12,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York March		17 12
" " May		16 83
" " July		16 41
" " Oct.		15 82
Spot Cotton at New York		17 40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		13 00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.		16 03
Futures at New Orleans July		15 72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		8 15/16
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		65 3/4

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	89,000
" Exports to Great Britain	8,000
" " to France and Continent	59,000
" " to Japan	1,127,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,431,000
" " at Interior Ports	15,000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 11th.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York — March	17 29
May	17 00
July	16 50
Oct.	15 99

London, Feb. 11th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 23/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/8 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 7th.

Rentes 3 p/c.	57 3/4
Bar Silver spot	34 3/8
" 2 months hence	34

Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling steady,

Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 dy amarket loans	3 1/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd Nov. 1921.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, Feb. 11th.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 3/4
" " " 6 "	5 1/4
Silver quiet but steady	—

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	152 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Feb.-Mar. Done Buyers	£ 21
Tone opened firmer Closed Quieter.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net Mar.-April Done	36 5/8
Months May-Aug. Sellers	36

New York, Feb. 11th.

Demand Bills	4 33 25

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 11th.

On London in Paris	50 90
In Germany	870 00
In Italy	90 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES: MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 77
Christiania	26 88
Amsterdam	11 66
Switzerland	22 18

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 15.

To-day 53 points were reported higher in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened steady at Rs. 423 for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May and soon after the prices eased down to Rs. 416. It then again went up till Rs. 419¼ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 420½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 419 and closed at Rs. 418. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 342 and declined to Rs. 338. Again advanced till Rs. 341 the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 355 and went down to Rs. 351 remaining Rs. 354 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was Rs. 295 and May Rs. 301.

Our market for ready cotton maintained a steady but quiet tone yesterday and there was a fairly good demand from exporters.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 15th.

Fully Good Broach April/May,	418
" " Bengal March	296
" " May	302
Fine Oomra March	343
" " May	356

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	420
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	296
" " May	302
Fine M. G. Oomra March	342
" " May	350

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15th.

Description	Super-Fine	F.	Good	
M. G. Bengal and sind				
Punjab	320	300	280	
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	360	345	330	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	390	375	360	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	375	360	345	—
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Feb. 1922

Cotton	17,754 Bale
Wheat	9,385 Qrs.
Linseed	1,548 "
Rapeseed	447 "
Gingelly seed	1,774 "
Poppy seed	85 "
Groundnuts	5,987 "
Castorseed	855 "
Rice	8,4722 "
Myrabollams	11,843 "
Cottonseed	84,225 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,381 "
Jowar	6,512 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Majus	2,300 "
Gur	206 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15th.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-3 29 32
Fcs, Demand	320
merican Dollars	353
Hongkong Dollars	—
Shangai	—
Japan	166 1/2
Singapore	178 1/2

Market Steady.

MONEY & SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Feb. 15.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 27-15.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 27-12.
Bars silver ready, Rs. 92-8.
Bars silver 1st settlement, Rs. 92.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 90-5.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/3 7/8.
Bank's buying T T, 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D D, 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange—Quiet market.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 324.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 344.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 334.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 166¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 161.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 178¾.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 355.
London gold ready, s. 95-4.
London silver ready, d. 34-6.
London silver forward, d. 34.
Tone of Silver—India bought—China sold, Steady—Quiet.
Cross Rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 4.37.
French Exchange, Frcs 50.40.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs 22.40.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs 52.80.
Italian Exchange, Frcs 90.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 865.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 56-8.
5 per cent War Loan, 83.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 99-12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930, 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

SHARES.

The market closed weak.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1290 xd, India 124, Central 35-8, Tata Bank 15-8, Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2650, Alliance 330, Apollo 83-12 xd, Bombay Cotton, 1122-8, Bombay Dyeing 1582-8, Bradbury 1050, Century 880, Central India 4240, Colaba Land 2435, Coorla 275, Crescent 562-8, Currimbhoy 1520, David 1445, Edward Sassoon 595, Elphinstone 151-4, Fazulbhoy 1400, Finlay 1325 xd, Gokak 225, Indian Bleaching 220, Indore Malwa 590, Jamshed Mfg 520, Meyer Sassoon 370, New Great 805, New City 730, Pabani 905, Pearls 1097-8, Phoenix 975, Premier 190, Planet 290, Shapurji 335, Simplex 767-8, Standard 2400 n, Swadeshi 4680, Tata Mill 1300 n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 597-8, Bombay Burma 510, Bombay Burma N I 142-8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 9-4, Bombay Tramway 107-8, Bombay Flour 1625, Bombay Steam 240, Bundi Cement 41, Indian Cement 300, Katni ord 242-8 xd, Katni def 1220 xd, New India 16, Tata Iron ord 68-12, Tata Iron def 220, Tata Iron N ord 60, Tata Iron N def 185, Tata Oil 55, Scindia Steam 7.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Feb. 15.

There are no further changes after our previous report. The quotations kept almost steady. There was some doing in Bleaching Powder which changed hands at Rs. 18; Magnesium Chloride was eagerly enquired for. Zinc Chloride is almost silent. Aniline Salt and Antimony Salts have no further fluctuations. Epsom Salt is likely to arrive in big lots from Germany in a short time. Glauber Salt kept steady at Rs. 5-8. The other rates are almost the same.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Feb. 15.

The quotations are as under:—
Heads, Rs. 2-15.
Reeds, Rs. 0-5-3.
Roller Cloth, Rs. 11.
Roller Skins, Rs. 85/110.
Sizing Flannels, Rs. 5-4.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-7.
Bandings, Rs. 1-5.
Lambeth Rope, Rs. 2.
Cylinder and Doffer Fillets, Rs. 1-2.
Weft Grate, Rs. 34.
Bow Springs, Rs. 20.
Slubbings, Rs. 40.
Conical Pirns 5in., Rs. 7/8.
The market kept very quiet excepting Heals and Reeds.

INCOME TAX EXPERTS.
Nagindas & Maneklal
Public Accountants and Auditors.
30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Near Town Hall Garden, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No. 2560.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL

Feb. 15.

S S Field Marshal, King, Southampton.
S S Tecumach, Jonnston, Beaumount.
S S Purpura, Hay, Singapore.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
S S Gondia, Brooks, Kobe.
S S Bengal Maru, Yokoia, Kobe.
S S Ahmedi, Cunningham, Busreh.
S S Clan Colquhan, Taylor, Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Nagpore for Kobe.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Warora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Haleric for New York.
Steamer Purpura for Aroebay.

S S Tecumach:—The steamer Tecumach, 4247 tons, Captain C Johnston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beaumount, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Purpura:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Purpura, 2729 tons, Captain H Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil.

S S Gondia:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gondia, 3232 tons, Captain T Brooks, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru, 3233 tons, Captain N Yokoia, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc. with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S S Macedonia for London:—40 cwts cashew nut, S A Neogi; 40 cwts cardomons, R S Tata and Co; 9 bales hemp, R Ramjinan; 3 bundles lamb skin, M A Md Sidik Kapra; 7 bundles lamb skin, 15 bundles wool carpet, K H B Karimbaksh and Son; 5 pots rosa oil, 43 bales wool carpet, Alle Bros and Co; 412 cwts kismiss, U Manilal and Co; 26 cwts kismiss, S Gordhan and Sons; 1 bundle wool carpet, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Nirvana for Barcelona:—1000 bales cotton, 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Nirvana for London:—2000 cwts linseed, The Orient Co.

S S Castalia for Marseilles:—21 silk waste, Gorio Ltd; 47 cwts casings, Ad Meyer.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, Bombay Co; 40 bales wool, K Parekh and Co; 28 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 35 bales wool, M Laduk.

S S Favignana for Genoa:—100 tons old iron, M Samjee; 175 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Favignana for Naples:—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Haleric for New York:—1643 cwts myrabolans, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S City of Genoa for Hull:—3900 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Rheinfels for Antwerp:—145 bales cotton, D Bhanji.

S S Wordsworth for Antwerp:—150 bales cotton, Walmer and Co; 4900 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Morea for Marseilles:—2000 cwts linseed, 1000 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Morea for London:—7000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 550 bales hemp, D M Doongaji.

S S Nagapore for Shanghai: 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 400 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 4000 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 700 cwts cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—200 cwts butterpicker, K Sorabji and Co; 45 cwts old picker, 12 cwts almonds, N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe:—5 cwts ivory, F K N Meiani; 234 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Teitsin:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Alps Maru for Yokohama:—100 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Ismila for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, C Framji and Co; 900 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Ismila for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Nissin Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

CAUTION ABOUT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Writing of his own District Lala Shyamlal says, "The District Magistrate here does not believe in making arrests unless there is apprehension of a breach of the peace. The result is that our volunteers are having their own way. No foreign cloth is being imported. No liquor contract has been sold." Lala Shyamlal then inquiries whether in the districts where no arrests are made people should go out of their way to court arrest. I thought that I have made this position absolutely clear in previous issues. Whilst we may do nothing to avoid arrest in the ordinary course of our duty, we must not go outside our beat in order to compel arrest. That would be either aggressive civil disobedience or criminal disobedience. The latter is out of question. The former i.e. aggressive civil disobedience is a right to be exercised when necessary and when we are thoroughly ready, and is also a duty we must discharge if we are ready and circumstances require the performance of it. But aggressive civil disobedience whether mass or individual is a most dangerous weapon though also most effective among all the peaceful weapons at our disposal. I am myself satisfied that the country as a whole is not ready for this form of self-assertion. We have to go through much greater and stricter discipline. We have to understand the exact I was almost going to say, the spiritual value of obedience to laws and discipline which may be irksome and even repugnant to us. Assertive civil disobedience is a right that accrues to us only after severe *tapasya* through which we have not yet gone. Any premature resort to assertive civil disobedience therefore may precipitate a crisis we neither anticipate nor want, and which we must avoid by every means we can think of. The least therefore that we must do is to await the result of the experiment I personally wish to conduct. It is a new thing and surely simple prudence requires us to watch that experiment. Indeed if aggressive civil disobedience whether mass or individual is attempted in other parts of India, it is likely to embarrass me and damage the country's cause. I invite the attention of all non-co-operators to the resolution of the Working Committee which makes it incumbent upon all the Congress organisations to refrain from aggressive civil disobedience except with my express consent and so far as I can see the only exception I am likely to make will be in favour of a group of 100 villages in Andhradesha. But even there I have informed St. Konda Venkatapayya that if it is at all possible for him to avoid taking the offensive I would appreciate it and that he would resort to it only if he found that retracting would be demoralishing and if humanly speaking he was certain of non-violence being observed throughout Andhradesha and also certain that the other conditions laid down by the Congress were strictly fulfilled. I have a suspicion that in many parts of India the condition about the hand-spun khadi is not being strictly carried out and that we are not yet everywhere cured of the disease of untouchability. In my opinion the ability to go to jail is of far less consequence than ability and the readiness to observe in their fulness the conditions about Hindu-Muslim-Sikh-Parsi-Christian unity, about untouchability and hanspun khadi. Without a due fulfilment of these coditions, we shall find that all our going to jail is bravado and so much wasted effort. Selfpurification is the main consideration in seeking the prison. Embarrassment of the Government is a secondary consideration. It is my unalterable conviction that even though the Government may not feel embarrassed inlany way whatsover by the incarceration even execution of an innouncent, unkown but a purified person, such incarceration will be the end of that Government. Even a single lamp dispells the deepest darkness. Non-co-operation is not allopathic treatment, it is homopathic. The patient does not taste the drops given to him. He is sometimes even incredulous, but if the homepaths are to be trusted, the tasteless drops or the tiny pills of homepathy are far more potent than ounce dozes or choking pills of allopathy. I assure the reader that the effect of purifying non-cooperation is more certain than the effect of homepathic medicine. I do wish, therefore, that everywhere non-co-operators will insist upon due fulfilment of all the conditions of civil disobedience. One may be a lawyer, title-holder, even a councillor and yet properly eligible for civil disobedience if he is sincerely non-violent in thought, word and dee, wears handspun *khadi* as a sacred duty, shuns untouchability as an it olerable evil and believes in the unity of all races and classess of India, as for all time essential for the well-being and the attainment, as also retention, of Swaraj.

AGGRESSIVE Vs. DEFENSIVE.

It is now necessary to understand the exact distinction between aggressive civil disobedience and defensive. Aggressive, assertive or offensive civil disobedience is non-violent, wilful disobedience of laws of the state whose breach does not involve moral turpitude and which is undertaken as a symbol of revolt against the state. Thus disregard of laws relating to revenue or regulation of personal conduct for the convenience of the state, although such laws in themselves inflict no hardship and do not require to be altered, would be assertive, aggressive or offensive civil disobedience.

Defensive civil disobedience, on the other hand, is involuntary or reluctant no. violent disobedience of such laws as are in themselves bad and obedience to which would be inconsistent with one's self-respect or human dignity. Thus formation of volunteer corps for peaceful purposes, holding of public meetings for like purposes, publication of articles not contemplating or inciting to violence in spite of prohibitory orders, is defensive civil disobedience. And so is conducting of peaceful picketting undertaken with a view to wean people from things or institutions picketed in spite of orders to the contrary. The fulfilment of the conditions mentioned above is as necessary for defensive civil disobedience as for offensive civil disobedience.

A WELL-DESERVED SNUB.

Mr. P. V. Hanmantrao of Tanjore is reported to have apologised and asked the Madras Government for discharge. The latter have very properly asked for security on the ground that a non-co-operator has betrayed the trust reposed in him. The Madras Government say that Mr. Subramania Siva, a prisoner who was aling and who applied for his discharge, undertook not to take part in politics for some time and has now turned round and denies having apologised. Mr. Subramania Siva is a well-known public worker. I hope he will clear himself by making a full statement and if he apologised in a weak moment I hope he will have like Mr. Yakoob Hassan the courage of making a many confession. Every body knows that he is suffering from a fell disease and the public will certainly overlook his weakness if he apologised in the circumstance. He must also keep his promise, if he made it, of not taking part in politics for one year. Non-co-operators cannot afford to be weak, they cannot hide their weakness. Above all they must be scrupulously honest and must rigidly perform all their promises even though they might have been made in a weak moment, unless their performance involves any immorality.

AMONG CHRISTIAN CIRCLES.

The talk, I hear, is going the round among Christian circles that I have said in private conversation that had India been equipped for the use of arms, I would certainly have resorted to and advised the use of arms. I had fondly hoped that such a thing could never have been said and believed of me in India. I assure my Christian and other readers that I have never made any such statement to any person whatsoever. On the contrary, it has been my belief and practice for over forty years deliberately to practise the doctrine of non-resistance to evil, not to retaliate. There are more instances than one in my public life when with the ability to retaliate, I have refrained from doing so and advised friends to do likewise. My life is dedicated to the spread of that doctrine. I read it in the teaching of all the geratest teachers of the world, Zoroaster, Mahavir, Daniel, Jesus, Mahomed, Nanak and a host of others. Indeed, I am not sure that we do justice to Moses when we impute to him the doctrine of retaliation in the sense that he made it obligatory on his followers to exact tooth for a tooth. It may be my wish that is father to the thought. But I do think that in an age when people were unrestrained in their appetite for the enemy's blood, Moses restricted retaliation to equal measure and no more. But I must not lead the reader into religious discussion. Whilst, however, non-violence is now, has ever been, and I pray to God, it ever may be my final creed for all occasions, it is true that there are thousands in the ranks of non-co-operation with whom non-violence is an expedient or a policy to which they are not committed for all time and all circumstances. They believe that for India as she is constituted, there is no method but that of non-violence for regaining her freedom. And this they believe not merely because she has no arms or training in them but also because with her divers creeds and and races there is nothing for her but constant intenecine strife, if her children began the habit of invoking the God of war for every occasion. The best of us are beginning to see more in the doctrine of non-violen than when we first approached it.

In this connection my atention has also been drawn to a paragraph in the *Dnyanodaya* Sadhu Sundarsingh, it is there stated, 'made quite plain his profound disapproval of Mr. Gandhi's methods telling him in so many words that they can lead India to nothing but ruin and useless suffering.' I am sorry that the Sadhu's name has been thus dragged into the controversy. But now that it has been, in justice to the Sadhu and the cause, I must say that so far as my recollection goes, not only did he not disapprove of my methods in 'so many words' but he entirely approved of them and agreed that India had no other choice. We had the closest communion. The Sadhu came purposely to understand somethings about which he had no first-hand knowledge. He did not know, for instance, what the implications of the Hindu-Muslim friendship were and where the minorities stood and whether the movement could remain non-violent to the end. We had long discussion over all these and other matters and he certainly left on me the impression that for a religious man there was no course left open. The greatest difficulty undoubtedly is about the masses keeping non-violent to the end. With men nothing may be possible, for God nothing is impossble. iI would fain have avoided any reference whatsoever to our conversation. But the friends who have brought the matter to my notice tell me that Sadhu Sundersingh is on the waters and that the paragraph in question is being exploited to wean Indian Christians from the movement. It has to stand or fall on its own merits. No certificate can save it, if its professors betray their trust; no condemnation can injure it permanently if the professors remain true to it to the end. But I felt that I could not withhold from the public what I knew about Sadhu Sundersingh's views.

IS A NEW AGE DAWNING?

Mr. Pearson has answered the question in the affirmative in his article the first part of which I am publishing in this issue. Some may consider the article to be too hopeful. It is however better to be hopeful than despondent. The best proof perhaps of the dawning of a new age is to be found in the wonderful reception that Europe America accorded to the Poet of Asia represents the new spirit and the new pe. He was not honoured for his birth or even for his learning. He was honoured for the new message for which he stands. But it seems almost too much to hope that the dawn wil lcome before the sordid spirit of imperialism for which Britain seems to stand, is completely broken up Britain must cease to be an Empire and become truly a commonwealth or die before the New Age is ushered. She is to day the greatest menace to the peace of the world if only becauss some of her best men sincerely believe that she is the one Power that is keeping the peace to-day. They refuse to see that an armed or imposed peace is no peace. Unless therefore somehow or other Britain changes her policy and therefore her heart, a world war more serious even than the Anglo-German must precede the dawn. Let us pray and work for the necessary change of Britain's heart.

TOO SACRED FOR PUBLICATION.

There are things one does not like to see published, not because there is anything secret about them but because they are too sacred for publication. Sometimes the published version gives an impression totally different from the spoken word even though the reporting may be ever so accurate. When I call a little child a fiend in perfect good humour or with a frown, it would not do to report me as having called some one a fiend without giving long explanations as to the why and the how. Some such disservice has been done by the manifestly friendly reporter of a conversation and a discourse at Satyagraha Ashram as reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 2nd instant. I dislike such things being reported. In a swift conversation there are many things understood. An accurate report of such a conversation is impossible without copious footnotes. I am for instance reported as having said that Shantiniketan is for material progress and Satyagraha Ashram exists solely for spiritual progress. When the Poet sees this he will either laugh at it if he remembers that I could not possibly say or mean any such things about Shantiniketan, or he will be angry and despondent that even I should be so hopelessly ignorant and inartistic as not to see the spirituality of Shantiniketan. The Poet, I feel sure, is not likely to do me the injustice of thinking me capable of holding the belief imputed to me. I could say to the Poet, as indeed I have done, that Shantiniketan lacks discipline. He had laughed over it and even endorsed my criticism and justified it saying he was a Poet and Shantiniketan was for his amusement. He could only sing and make others sing. I was free to introduce all the discipline I liked but he was only a Poet. The reader must know that I have lived at Shantiniketan for more than once. I am permitted to regard it as a home of retreat. My boys have had shelter there and at the Gurukula when I was away in England. My conversation with the Hindi teacher was on the basis that both he and I were lovers of Shantiniketan. How can Shantiniketan be otherwise than spiritual when the author of pure spiritual poetry is the dominating spirit there? I am not so dull as to think that a place where Devendranath Tagore lived could be devoid of spirituality. The readers of "Young India" are aware that I receive spiritual draughts from hantiniketan from time to time sent by Badadada who is incessantly watching over me and praying for the success of my mission. I hasten to inform the reader that I regard many professors and teachers of Shantiniketan as highly spiritual and good men whose association I have valued as a privilege. I must further inform the reader that I consider Benegal to be the most spiritual among our provinces. The whole of my conversation which is unfortunately reported was carried on in a humorous strain. I have often claimed among lovers of Shantiniketan greater spirituality for Satyagraha Ashram than Shantiniketan. But such competition and claim must not be interpreted into an assumption of superiority. I am most desirous to keep Satyagraha Ashram veiled from the public. We are there a band of humble unlettered workers knowing our own failings, trying to understand them still further and undoubtedly intent upon finding the truth and wanting to live and die for it. Comparisons between kindred but not identical institutions must never be made. But if a comparison must be made, in spite of the early rising and the discipline of Satyagraha Ashram, I would vote really and sincerely for Shantiniketan as an elder brother. It is older by far in age and I know it is so also in wisdom. But there is that 'but'. The inmates Shantiniketan must beware of the race that the little place in Gujerat is running.

Having said so much of Shantiniketan by way of reparation, I have no time or space left for giving my version of the morning of course nor must I attempt it. It came from the very high of my soul. I could not report it myself with the same force. I heard a sister /give it in one sentence. It was so true. I wish the unknown friend had never thought of reporting it. The report does not convey the central truth of it.

IN HOLY BENARES.

What is going on in Benares is graphically described in the following telegram:—

'Benares District Jail situation growing pathetic. Rawnath KamaJapati, Bhagwandas Satyanarayn students Gandhi Vidyalaya volunteers sentenced twentieth six weeks rigorous for distributing notices inviting volunteers' enlistment. Till now treated simple imprisonment. Second instant imposed labour. Refused. Confined solitary cells, besides insanitation. Tongue protruded. Recovered. Kripalanniji, others, even ordinary criminals protest hunger strike since thiro to-day. Refused interview 300 visitors. Armed mounted police unreasonably appeared. Authority ordering charged disappointed peacefully returning crowds trampled under horses, struck with *lathis*, canes, chased furlongs. Position anxious.'

IN ANDHRA.

The reader will peruse with profit a note prepared by Mr. Narsimha Rao regarding the preparation in Andhra for civil disobedience. I supplement it with the following from Deshabhakta K. Venkatappayya written on the 2nd instant:—

"This day Abkari sales of arrack and foreign liquor shops have been held in the Collector's office, Guntur. It having been arranged to send a number of volunteers to preach the bidders not to bid at the sales, the Deputy Magistrate (a Mahammadan gentleman) in charge of the sales issued a notice under Sec., 144 C. P. C. prohibiting all non-co-operators from preaching persons not to bid, or gathering of crowds within radius of four furlongs from the office compound where the sales are held. The volunteers, amongst whom there were also ladies, resolved to disobey the order and went in batches of two and began to persuade people not to bid. Hardly had they uttered a few words, when they were arrested and taken away to the sub-jail. Thus two after two went in regular order and were similarly arrested and removed to the sub jail.. Srmati Lakshmibai Amma the wife of Barrister Lakshminarayana and also another lady were both arrested and led to the sub-jail under olice custody. But after being taken some distance, they were suddenly released. Twenty volunteers have been arrested and when the last batch appeared on the scene, the Magistrate got up from his seat and declaring the sales closed left the place.

"At Nellore, notices were served under sec. 108 Cr. P. C. on the President and secretary and also another workers. The last was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The case against the President and the Secretary has been adjourned to 4th instant. The secretary is a very influential man of *reddy* community which is the main part of the population in the Nellore district. The Government seem to have realised that his arrest and conviction would lead to a complex situation and it is said they propose to withdraw the case against them for the present.

"The district magistrate (Guntur) appears to have issued a circular to all the magistrates in the district, that preaching non-payment of taxes amounts to "sedition." This is indeed curious; more curious things will undoubtedly happen. It is said that the additional district magistrate is thinking of introducing corporal punishment (of whipping) in some cases against the non-cooperators. I expect more serious developments in the district of Guntur shortly but I hope the people will behave creditably in spite of such developments."

IN POONA.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar and his courageous band are making headway. The Government will not imprison them. They have now imposed a fine of Rs. 50 on Mr. Kelkar for picketing. This of course he has refused to pay. If Mr. Kelkar and the others continue to picket in spite of the fines, they must suffer material ruin. I hope they will all stand that test. To put up with loss of property is as necessary as loss of life for the national uplift.

IN THE SABARMATI JAIL.

As if there was design in the move, an echo of the Karachi Jail comes now from Sabarmati Jail. Jairamdas will not salaam in the degrading manner prescribed, he will not submit to the search. He is therefore confined to solitary cell, he is deprived of light and sandals. It is said that he will have still further penalties imposed on him, if he does not yield. He may be put in irons and kept standing for three days. Such penalty has been paid before new by our forefathers, it has been paid in all times and in many lands. I hope that God will give strength to the prisoners who have challenged the authorities and that theye will not surrender though they should have to die.

MRS. BESANT AND AMAN SABHAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 13.

Mrs. Beasant recently wrote to the Publicity Commissioner of the United Provinces, of her desire to link Aman Sabhas and cognate the associations, whatever their names, to her reform council so as to be able to obtain concerted action on any important occasion and to counteract the now well-organised Congress. The Publicity Commissioner left the matter to the discretion of the Sabhas themselves. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lucknow District Aman Sabha it was decided that affiliation with Mrs. Beasant's Reform Council was not desired at present. The Committee also passed a resolution noting with regret the outbreaks of disorder resulting in murder and casualties among officials of Government and recorded its sympathy with the victims and their relations in Lucknow district.

The Aman Sabha is devoting itself on educational, economic and social service work and the Committee decided on the establishment of libraries and reading rooms, on the grant of a scholarship to an indigent student and the establishment of seed depots.

Major L. H. Humphreys left Delhi for Kabul via Peshawar on Monday night and will probably cross the frontier next Monday. . The staff is believed to be complete and will join him at Peshawar.

One of the three British candidates successful in the last I. C. S. Examination has resigned his appointment and does not propose therefore to come to India.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p. m.
3RD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents
THE OPTIMYSTICS
IN
NEW SONG, DANCES, DUETS and SCENAS,
OKITO
The Living descendant of Six Generations of Magic
ATTILLA
Will present for the First Time in the East A Sensation entirely new to Bombay. Fred Attilia presents his Sensational Escape From
THE GOLDEN CAULDRON
Members of the audience are invited to come on the Stage and fasten Attilia in the Tank of Water
He is submurged in 70 gallons and
FAILURE TO ESCAPE MEANS DEATH!!!
TO-DAY HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M.
Reappearance of the Unsolved Mystery. the World's Greatest Sensation
"SAWING THROUGH A WOMAN."
In Addition to above Programme. Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
IN
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
The remarkable story of a Girl lured by the Flame of Free Love fluttering about the fascinating light without a thought that her beautiful wings might be singed.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.
This week episodes 9, 10 and 11.
No. 9 "THE FANGS of the LION"
No. 10 "The SIMOON"
No. 11 "THE HIDDEN FOE"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and 3rd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
This Light Could Signal to Mars—
It destroyed everything in its path. Plotters wanted the secret of its power. Did they get it?
SENSATIONAL ACTION!
RARE ROMANCE!
Scenic!
"THE SKY RANGER"
Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.
Episode 6th The Crystal Prison.
" 7th Dangers Doorway
TOM SENTSCHI
IN
LA RUE of PHANTOM VALLEY
A western drama an ninteresting characterization and a virile hero.
in 2 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m
Saturday and Bank Holiday at: 5 p.m.
Sunday at: 3-30, & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

THE "STAR"
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"
The Most Astounding Scientific Serial Episodes 7th. THE HYPNOTIC SPELL &
" 8th. AGAINST GREAT ODDS
together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc, by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE and a two-reel monkey Comedy
Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats
4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
MUSIC DANCES AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 5-15 7, & 10-30, on Saturdsy and Sunday and in 7; 8-45 and 10-30 shows Daily.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES
The "Star" Cinema
BOMBAY'S NEWEST & PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Majestic Cinema
GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.
The Kohinoor Super Production,
Bhakta Amberish
The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.
BHAKTA AMBERISH
A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true bliss
BHAKTA AMBERISH
Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances,
Marvellous Photography.
Shows at:—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.
Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS
LOCATION;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.
To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.
Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.
Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.
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THE
Alexandra Cinema.
Bellasis Road, near Byculla Club.
THE LUCILLE LOVE
A Superial Serial Of Absorbing Interest Famous
featuring
FRANCIS FORD and GRACE CUNARD.
LUCILLE LOVE
Last Instalment Episodes 13, 14, 15
Shows at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMBER TIPS TEA
INDIA'S BE[illegible]
Is the very finest [illegible] which it is possibl[illegible]
The tender young tip[illegible] parated from the larg[illegible] coarser leaves by our own[illegible] cular process, and the sele[illegible] milling and blending of the [illegible] is in the hands of the best a[illegible] most scientific Tea experts in th[illegible] World.
The Tea is packed in hermetically sealed tins, which can be opened without the aid of a knife or tin Opener and Hermetically sealed up again when the quantity required is taken out.
We can thus offer a Tea to the Indian Public, which has never before been equalled, and which will cup for cup, cost less than any other Tea sold in India.
Sold by the retail shop-keepers in Bombay at the following prices:—
ORANGE PEKOE BLEND.
Rs. 1-8.
PEKOE BLEND.
Rs. 1-4.
Rupees 5,000/-
The above prize is offered for the solution of the phrase "Outer and Inner Seal" appearing on every tin,
Send a post-card for particulars.
AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
AMBER TIPS BUILDINGS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FOURTH DAY BIG MEETING.

STARSHOT WINS THE WILLING ON PLATE

A good day's sport was witnessed at Mahalaxmi yesterday at the fourth day of the big meeting when a nice programme of eight events was gone through. The attendance despite a Wednesday meeting was good, but the weather was unpleasant on account of the strong breeze that blew throughout the afternoon which made everyone feel very uncomfortable. The first race started at 2-45 p.m. owing to there being only eight events, this enabled many to attend and to witness the first race. Among the big events of the day were The Willingdon Plate which was won by Starshot and the Colaba Cup which Whit Week won after an exciting finish with The Count while Perna who finished third and Marcodia fourth were only necks behind. Great credit must he given to the handicapper for the skillful manner he handicapped that largefield which the closed finish proved. Bowley decidedly rode a great race on Whit Week and proclaimed his fine horsemanship in a masterly manner.

The Cumballa Plate of 5 furlongs for Arab ponies opened the proceedings and Centry was forthwith installed favourite. All tickets poured on his number and to many it was a forgone conclusion that he would win in a canter. But as is usually the case with racing the unexpected took place in his being beaten by Dublin who was pretty well neglected. Centry not only did not win but actually came third, the second place being taken by March along, late Tiger.

The 1st Division of the Comber-mere Plate was the second event on the card. In this race Mexican Eagle, Lace and Lomo declined leaving a field of thirteen to start. Gold Reef who was favourite won from Troop Leaden quite comfortably and Soft Note placed third. The second division of the Saureplate which was the last race also saw a field of thirteen out. This race was won by Very Little who beat the favourite Eudorette by a length.

The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Pfate of 6 furlongs for Arabs in the first and second divisions also saw thirteen starters out, a fact that made the superstitions doubt the wisdom of backing the favourite in this race too. But Krushon was proof against all this. He won as he liked from Bismark.

Again thirteen started in the Randwick Plate of 1½ miles for horses in the 3rd Division. With the exception of some old ladies who positively refused to tempt nature with this unlucky number, the bulk of punters went in plump for Mametz and Reciprocity who shared favouritsm in this race. The Old Ladies were right as both event down. Charles Williams did the trick, Mametz came second and Reciprocity who made a late effort cause in a good fourth.

Now came the turn of the big event of the day, the Willington Plate of 10 furlongs for horses in the 1st Division. Not Much declined in this race leaving a field of right to fight the issue. Star Shot was by all consent the best fancied candidate of the lot and he justified the confidence placed in him by winning convincingly from Carburandum who is no longer the horse he was in Poona. The running of Poignant was disappointing and so was Unitoi who had a large following. Love Glass who had the service of Purtoosingh was well spoken of but placed third. By the way Townsend who should have ridden this horse did not ride yesterday, owing it is said, to a whack he received last Saturday on the eye.

The biggest field of the day was the Colaba Cup of one mile for horses in the 2nd Division. There were 25 candidates but five declined thus leaving quite a formidable field to compete for this coveted trophy. The count enamoured the bulk of punters and many tickets event on Verna, Caraway, Divide end Marcodia. Whit Week created quite a surprise by beating the Count after a sensational finish. It was his second attempt in a mile race and most people did not expect him to run the distance.

Details:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Mr Noble's DUBLIN, 8-7, Morris 1
Messrs. N M Safdari's and Jamsetjee's MARCH ALONG 2
Mr Mark's CENTRY, Donnelly 3
Mr A S Fezi's NEVERMIND, S J Meekings 4

Not run:—Amin.

The race:—A bad start. Centry at once went to the front closely attended by Nevermind, Dublin and March Along. Centry entered the straight first and looked like a winner, but was challenged by Dublin and March Along. An exciting finish ensued, Dublin gaining the verdict by a head. ¼ length separated March Along and Centry; short head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 7 secs.

1st Tote paid: Win Rs. 101; Places Rs. 23, 33-8 and 17.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. —— Places Rs. 12-8, 27-8 and 16-8.

Favourite:—Centry.
Trainer:—Owner.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr T M Thaddeu's GOLD REEF, 8-11, Ruiz 1
Mr Hillman's TROOP LEADER, 7-11, A C Walker 2
Mr F A Tarrant's SOFT NOTE, 8-5, Dobie 3
Mr N Begmahomed's QUEEN OF THE RING, 7-6, F Huxley 4

Not run:—Mexican Eagle, Lace and Lomo.

The race:—Mirabelle led for a while, but was soon headed by Gold Reef and Troop Leader. Gold Reef shook off Troop Leader at the turn and raced home an easy winner by 1½ lengths. Soft Note made a late bid, but had to rest content with third place a neck behind Troop Leader; a head separated third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34-8; Places Rs. 13-8, 27-8 and 13-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. —— Places Rs. 8, 18-8 and 8-8.

Favourite:—Gold Reef.
Trainer:—T Ferguson (Senior).

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr J C Galstaun's FLOREAL, 9-6, Bellhouse 1
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's ILA'S FANCY, 8-0, Aldridge 2
Mr M C Patel's PINE TREE, 8-6, Bowley 3
Mr Heath's BLACKWATER, 9-3, McPherson 4

Not run:—Somali, Eudorette, Like Magic, Sospello, Gold Reef and Sunline.

The race:—As soon as they were released Floreal and Tourney went to the head of affairs. Mexican Eagle, Blackwater and Ila's Fancy were prominent. Tourney retired at the 3rd furlong. Floreal still maintained his lead and won as he liked by 3 lengths. 3 lengths between second and third, ¼ length third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24; Places Rs. 16-8, 24-8 and 38-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. —— Places Rs. 7-8, 16 and 14-8.

Favourite:—Floreal.
Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr Heath's KRUSHAN, 10-2, McPherson ... 1
Mr Jamal's BISMARK, 8-10, Easton 2
Messrs A M Shamlan's and S N Mahomed's KARIKATA, 8-10, Purtoosingh 3
Mr Heath's KHABOOR, 9-2, Bowley 4

Not run:—Ferry Boat, Nevermind, Red Flower, Centry and Pride of Iraq.

The race:—Bismark and Krushan cracked the pace. The next in order were Silver Streak, Karikata, Leopold and Khaboor. Bismark entered the straight slightly ahead of his field. He was challenged by Krushan who romped home an easy winner by 3 lengths. Karikata placed a bad third 3 lengths behind Bismark. 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 21 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 17-8; Places Rs. 14-8, 15-8 and 25.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. —— Places Rs. 6-8, 8-8 and 12-8.

Favourite:—Krushan.
Trainer:—T Ferguson (Junior).

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Feroze J Mulla Feroze's CHARLES WILLIAM, 7-5, Herbert 1
Mr T M Thaddeu's MAMETZ, 9-10, Ruiz ... 2
Mr J K Irani's ELPHENE, 9-3, S J Meekings 3
Mr M Goculdass' RECIPROCITY, 8-12, Purtoosingh 4

Not run:—

The race:—When they came into view Elphene was seen to be leading from Charles William, Wolfram, Mametz and Black Peter. Reciprocity brought up the rear. There was no change in this order till the bend where Elphene was joined by Charles William. The latter moving very well won comfortably by 1¼ lengths. ½ length between second and third Reciprocity covered much ground up the straight, after lying last all the way, and gained fourth place a head behind Elphene.

Time:—2 mins. 37 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 252; Places Rs. 65-8, 17-8 and 54.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. —— Places Rs. 32, 9 and 20.

Favourite:—Mametz.
Trainer:—J E Malone.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. J. C. Galstun's STARSHOT, 8-0, Dobie 1
Mr Heath's CARBORUNDUM, 7-8, Herbert 2
Mr W King's LOVE GLASS, 7-4 Purtoosingh 3
Mr T M Thaddens' UNITOI, 8-3, J G Meekings 4

Not run:—Not Much.

The race:—Brendan showed the way to Unitoi, Poignant, Carborandum Love Glass and Starshot, Brendan dropped out at the second furlong and Poignant after they had rounded the bend. Starshot drew ahead of Carborandum and won by 1 length, 3/4 length between second and third, ½ length third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 6 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 27-8; places Rs. 12-8, 24-8 and 18.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. — Places Rs. 6-8, 14 and 9-8.

Favourite:—Starshot.
Trainer:—P J Firth.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr R H Gahagan's WHITE WEEK, 8-0, Bowley 1
Mr M Goculdass' THE COUNT, 8-9, A C Walker 2
Mrs J L Ainsworth's VERNA, 8-4, Aldridge 3
Mr Heath's MARCODIA, 8-13, McPherson 4

Not run:—Leandros, Sunstroke, Numi, Double Win.

The race:—Curaway and Verna made the running with Paragua, The Count, Marcodia and White Week handy.

The Count looked a winner up the straight, until challenged by White Week. An exciting finish resulted in White Week gaining better by a head; neck between second and third, neck third and fourth.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 138-8; Places Rs. 47, 33, and 38-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. — Places Rs. 26-8, 12-8 and 14-8.

Favourite:—The Count.
Trainer:—A Templemen.

THE COMBERMEN PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr N Begmahomed's VERY LITTLE, 8-12, F Huxley 1
Mr P B Avasia's ENDORETTE, 9-7, Morris 2
Mr T M Thaddeus' SOSPELLO, 9-1, Ruiz 3
H H Maharaja Cooch Behar's NURSE BOBS, 8-3, Aldridge 4

Not run:—Royal Jewel, Deslin, Hibernia.

The race:—They were sent away to an indifferent start, Endorette at once took the lead, his nearest attendants being Braganza, Sospello, Milk Maid and South Notts. At the turn Endorette still maintained his lead. He flattered his supporters till the Grand Stand where he was passed by Very Little who finished 1 length in front of him, ½ length, 3¼ length.

Time:—1 min. 16 1/5 secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 97; Places Rs. 28-8, 20-8 and 42.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. — Places Rs. 13-8, 13 and 18.

Favourite:—Endorette.
Trainer:—D Greenhalgh (Jnr).

LAWN TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

MARRYAT CUP COMPETITION.

The second semi-final in the Marryat Cup competition, which carries with it the Bombay Gymkhana Championship, was played on Tuesday, between R. D. England and F. M. Gamell. The former played good tennis throughout, and ran out the winner in straight sets, the score being 6/2, 6/4.

The final between England and S. M. L. Bean will be played to-day on court No. 6, and a close and interesting game should result.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS IN MAJOR PROVINCES.

REDUCTION TO TWO DECIDED UPON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

It is reliably learnt that the reduction of the strength of the Executive Councils from four to two in the Major provinces has been finally decided upon.

PRINCE IN DELHI.

A GOT-UP WELCOME.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN THE CITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Judged by the completeness of the hartal in the Indian quarter of Delhi the reception that was accorded to the Prince of Wales this afternoon cannot be described in any sense to have been a success. No doubt there were nearly forty thousand people gathered near the fort when his Royal Highness came out of the fort in procession to the Viceregal lodge, but it must not be forgotten that not even five per cent. of them belonged to Delhi proper. They were all brought in special trains from several villages in order to see the Prince and give him a rousing welcome. A good number of them were either *chamars* (shoemakers) or people of other depressed classes. It was indeed a surprise that so many thousands of villagers with beds and small bags in their hands had turned up to greet his Royal Highness, but the reasons were not far to seek. The strenuous efforts of the authorities in charge of the reception arrangements were no doubt crowned with success. But the absolutely peaceful and indeed phenomenally complete *hartal* of the Indians in the city has robbed much the show of its artificial grandeur and spontaniety. In response to Mahatma Gandhi's instructions there was no picketing of any sort and shopkeepers and others were free to act as they liked and yet, except for half a dozen small stalls the whole bazar was closed and complete silence prevailed throughout the area which were a mournful look. No untoward incident is reported anywhere. from the city and this very fact testifies in no small degree to the non-violent atmosphere prevailing in Delhi city. At the Selimgarh station where the Prince alighted from the special train the members of Indian legislature were among others presented to His Royal Highness who spoke with about half a dozen persons.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

A really splendid opportunity of striking the Indian imagination was woefully lost to the Prince of Wales even at the capital of the Indian Empire. His Royal Highness read his reply to the Municipal address in bold and clear voice but it did not please even the co-operating legislations. It was indeed unfortunate that the draftsman of that jejune production kept the Prince completely out of politics. The most that the heir apparent to the throne was allowed to utter was that last year with the inauguration ceremonies by the Duke of Connaught this city became associated with another great event in history. Surely neither Delhi nor India was thirsting ing for this news and it is indeed to be regretted that the Prince's reply was as disponting as it was barren.

DELHI BOYCOTTS THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

PEACE MAINTAINED IN CITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Delhi observed complete and peaceful hartal on the 14th. The resolutions of the Working Committee were strictly complied with and picketing was suddenly abandoned. Inspite of the absence of volunteer arrangements the citizens of Delhi behaved magnificently in observing peace. The civil lines and that portion of the city in front of the fort where the procession was to pass through were completely boycotted by the Delhi public. Early during the day boys were seen taking jolly rides in tramcars and were bent on holiday making. To their great disappointment their jolly ride had to be forcibly stopped by Congress workers for fear of accidental breach of peace. The police also appeared to be in a better mood and behaved well. A large number of rustics belonging to the depressed classes on the understanding of receiving free fare and free meals were brought into the city from the surrounding districts. This crowd witnessed the state entry of his Royal Highness in the imperial city and according to reliable reports greeted the Prince with shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai."

HAKIM SAHEB CONGRATULATED.

The civil lines and the city exhibited a sharp contrast, the former all along the route was profusely decorated with flags and buntings and had the appearance of merry making while the city bore a mournful look and was completely devoid of all decorations and gaiety. Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb, Swami Shrardhanand and Dr. Ansari and the local workers and most of all the people of Delhi deserve high praise and congratulations for preserving peace. At night after the day's excitement and tension was over the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Delhi province very courteously tendered his thanks on the telephone to Hakim Ajmal Sahib on the city maintaining its good name and reputation. The compliment was suitably returned by Hakim Saheb praising the good behaviour of the police.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY.

COMES OFF ON 19TH INST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The Deccan Sabha is arranging its usual Gokhale anniversary celebration on 19th instant. The anniversary address will be delivered by Sir Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal who had seen a good deal of Gokhale on the Public Services Commission.

BANK OF INDIA.

STORMY GENERAL MEETING

PRESIDENT DISALLOWS QUESTIONS.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India Limited was held on Wednesday afternoon at the registered office of the bank in Oriental Buildings Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., presiding.

The chairman in moving the director's report for the year ended 31st December, 1921 expressed regret at the unavoidable absence of Sir Sasoon David owing to ill health and said: that the conditions of trade generally were peculiary adverse and having regard to the very moderate demand for money throughout the year as exemplified by an average Bank Rate of only 5.62 per cent as compared with 6.36 per cent in the previous year. I think we may well be satisfied with our actual net profit of Rs. 20.55.194-8-5. These figures, as is the case with the majority of the Indian Companies, show a falling off, of course, as compared with those for the previous year; but it must be generally admitted that 1920 was unique, and the very ample appropriations to the Reserve Fund, and to the writing down of our Government securities that your Directors then saw fit to make, happily places us in the position to-day to commemorate the 15th year of the Bank's existence by the distribution of a final dividend equal to 15 per cent and made up by a 14 per cent dividend free of Income-Tax and a bonus of As. 8 per share. Your directors gave this question of an increased dividend distribution their very careful consideration, and having regard to the exceptionally strong position in which the Bank now finds itself, and its consequent ability to take full advantage of the present good demand for money, the distribution as indicated in our Report was decided upon.

It is with feelings of much regret I have to tell you that Mr. String fellow retires from the management of the Bank, and goes Home this week to enjoy that retirement which he has so richly deserved. Your Directors feel quite confident that Mr. A. G. Gray, who succeeds Mr. Stringfellow, will ably carry on the traditions of the Bank for sound management. Mr. Gray has been with us for the past 14 years, during which time he has acted on several occasions as Manager for periods of some months together, and your Directors have every confidence in his ability and sound judgment.

MR. HANSRAJ'S QUESTIONS DISALLOWED.

I may here mention that I have received from Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, a Shareholder, notice of certain questions, which he desires to put to me regarding the strength of the staff,—European and Indian their respective salaries, and any allowances that may be made to them. I have consulted with my Board with regard to these questions, and, whilst I personally have no objection to give information which I feel sure would be found satisfactory by the Shareholders, the Board regrets that, on principle, we must decline to answer them. The questions refer to the internal management of the Bank which under the Articles, is vested in the Board, and is solely and entirely at the discretion of your Directors. I fully realise the desire of the Shareholders to encourage Indians in the service of the Bank, and I am glad to say the Board is in entire sympathy with this object. Our policy is, and always has been to recognise Indian merit, so far as it is possible to do so, without impairing in any way that efficiency of the Bank which it is our desire, and intention, to maintain in the highest possible degree, both in your interests as well as our own.

"ENCOURAGE INDIAN STAFF."

The chairman's motion being duly seconded, the shareholders were asked by the chairman if they had anything to speak when Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj got up and moved the following resolution:—"That the shareholders strongly urge the Directors to modify the practice of recruiting for the superior staff of the bank in Great Britain and to offer larger and better facilities to qualified and promising Indians in all the high posts in the service of this company."

He said:—

Before we adopt and pass the annual report of the bank, I am going to move a resolution. Before doing so I may speak a few words about the questions I desired to ask the Chairman in connection with the staff, their pays, etc. I had to put these questions as it has come to the knowledge of the shareholders, that for long the directors have adopted the policy of recruiting Europeans for the superior staff of the bank. Instead of satisfying the shareholders by supplying the necessary in formation, which I believe, we had every right to demand, the directors have thought fit to decline to answer these questions as they think these questions are pertaining to the internal management of the bank. Here I should not fail to thank the chairman, who personally sympathises with us and is ready to satisfy us by supplying us with necessary information. It is a matter of utmost regret to the shareholders that the Directors have applied this meaning to the word internal management. If every limited company would have taken this meaning of the internal management, no question of this type would have been answered by the Directors of those companies. As a matter of fact by taking this attitude the Directors have deprived the shareholders of their most important rights of knowing the affairs, of the limited company of which they believe themselves to be partners or share holders. I am afraid the matter would be taken up by the public and unnecessary agitation would be set up at this most critical period in the industrial and commercial history of the country. I would be the last man to like to see such an agitation in the matter of the industrial and commercial concerns of Indias and much less so in the matter of the Bank of India Limited, which has done so much service to the industrial and commercial community of the country. I still hope that the Directors will see their way to answer the questions. I have put to the chairman and I further hope that the chairman, who personally has no objection to satisfy us, the shareholders, will try his utmost to bring round the Directors to his personal view in the matter, and so avoid the unpleasant consequences of public agitation especially at such a critical time. I do not like to take up your valuable time by dibating upon the unpleasant matter but would take up the resolution I want to move at this meeting. As stated in my notice to the chairman my resolution stands thus, Dr. Jadhavji also put several questions to the chairman but they were disallowed by the chairman on principle as they concerned the internal management of the bank.

MR. S. R. BOMANJI.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji in seconding Dr. Jadhovji's resolution regretted the absence of the chairman and hoped he would recover soon and take the same interest in the bank's affairs as in the past. He regretted the decision of the chairman in disallowing the questions put by Dr. Hansraj on the ground of principle interfering with the internal management of the bank. He disputed the right of the chairman and the directors and urged them not to take he step they did in the interest of the bank. He did not want that the bank's clienttle should get a wrong impression that the bank's management did not care to do justice to Indians. Some of the ablest Indians had left the bank in dispair because they thought they could not give free scope of their talents in the bank as subordinates. One of them was Mr. Sorab Ponchkhanawala and another Mr. Wagle who left the bank only lately. Because no chance was given to Mr. Sorab Ponchkhanwala to bring into play his experience and his talents he left the bank and he has shown outside what an energetic, hardworking and talented man he was. There was another gentleman Mr. Wagle, a graduate of Cambridge Universtiy who joined the bank and had to leave it after six years of serving because of the unfair treatment Mr. Wagle was a man of liberal education of English University and he (speaker) was told that the bank was throughly and perfectly satisfied with his services but he left the bank in dispair as they could not give him a better salary because he was an Indian. The bank depended for its profit on Indian clients Indian business and Indian trade.

INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

If the directors thought that Indians were not worth promotions or that they could not find suitable Indians with brains then he said he would challenge that statement. It was an admitted fact all over the world that Germany were more efficient men than any other nation of the world. But this did not mean that Englishmen would give them high positions in England on account of their higher and better qualifications. The bank was an Indian concern and the shareholders were prepared to pay for the training of Indians in case they were not thoroughly trained. The Bombay Bank paid high salaries to their European staff and in spite of that there were losses. They were prepared to pay for the mistakes of the Indians rather than pay for the mistakes of the foreigners. For the losses of the Bombay Bank the shareholders will have to pay. Nor any amount of bullying and threatening the ruling of the chairman will stop the agitation until the Indian staff gets its satisfaction and get the promotion they deserve. The bank is a very delicate institution. It depended solely on the suport it received from the Indians. If the impression went round among the Indians that Indians talent was not encouraged by the management it would do considerable harm to the bank and to its reputation. The directors' plea that it concerned the internal management of the bank was a lame excuse. So far as Sir David Sasoon was on the board the mercantile community will continue to have a perfect confidence in the management of the bank.

Mr. Ratilal A. Parekh next asked a number of questions regarding the salaries, increments, cost of Pali Hill property and so on, but they were not answered by the chairman.

Mr. S. N. Guzdar in seconding Dr. Hansraj said Sir Dorab Tata in the Industrial Bank had given all the particulars asked for and replied all the questions put to him. He failed to see why should the directors disallow the questions put by Dr. Hansraj. He hoped good sense would prevail and the directors would satisfy the shareholders.

"GO AND DO YOUR WORST."

The chairman in disallowing Dr. Hansraj's resolution said he was connected with three or four industrial concerns and he always encouraged Indian clients. He however overruled the resolution move by Dr. Hansraj.

Mr. Bomanji—I dispute your right.

Chairman—You go out and do your worst. Sit down please.

At this stage there was a great uproar in the midst of which the chairman began to take votes on his original resolution for the adoption of the report for which 28 raised hands in favor and the rest (not announced by Mr. Dinshaw who was counting the votes) against, and declared carried. Mr. Bomanji asked for the poll of the whole company but the chairman disallowed it and again the resolution moved by the chairman was declared carried.

A dividend at the rate of 14 per cent free of income-tax was then declared, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Mohmedbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. A. J. Kay were reelected as Directors, and Messrs. Fergusson and Company and Messrs. Billimoria and Company were appointed Auditors for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminates the proceedings.

RIOTING ON GORUPDEO.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Special Magistrate, the hearing of the case in which Inspector Fern charged Gafoor Baban and five others with rioting, house-breaking and mischief on the 18th of November last during the recent disturbances in Dhakaji Prabhu Wadi at Gorupdeo, was resumed.

Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution; while Mr. Kelkar, pleader, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 5; Mr. Janai for accused No. 6, and Mr. Moosa, Bar.-at-Law, for accused No. 4.

His Worship convicted accused Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 and sentenced them each to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 on each of the charges (viz., rioting, house-breaking and mischief). In default of fine the accused are to undergo a further term of imprisonment for three months. The sentences are to run concurrently. The case against accused No. 6 was postponed for his defence witnesses.

A EUROPEAN FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. E. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Deshpande charged Percy Buckley, Manager, Textile Department, J. B. Jones, Limited, with driving a motor car without a license from the Commissioner of Police and also with rash and negligent driving on the 11th instant.

The evidence showed that on the day in question, Mr. Jaffer Kanji was driving in his carriage along Phalton Road at about 8 p.m. the accused drove from the Crawford Market side and collided with Mr. Jaffer's carriage.

The accused's car had no light at the time of the collision.

The defence of the accused was that it was Mr. Jaffer Kanji, who was driving on the wrong side, and therefore the collosion occurred.

His Worship fined the accused on the first charge Rs. 10 and Rs. 75 on the other.

PATHAN TERRORISM.

6 RINGLEADERS ARRESTED.

For some time past there have been several complaints made about the terrorism of Pathans in this city. The Police have, so far, been able to arrest a few Pathan ringleaders. Inspector Symmons of the Esplanade Police Station, receiving certain information, has been keeping a number of police Constables in plain-clothes on duty for some time on Queen's Road and Kennedy Sea Face at night and early morning. Six constables, on the 14th instant at 3 a.m. succeeded in arresting five Pathans on Queen's Road. These Pathans are supposed to be the ringleaders of a large gang. They were driving in a hack-victoria, armed with knives, near the War Hospital, when the Police Constables stopped the Victoria, on suspicion, and arrested the Pathans. On being searched, big clasp-knives were found on their person. The Pathans, have been identified by some complainants who were robbed and belaboured by them. The Police are making further enquiries into the matter.

"INDIAN COTTON INDUSTRY'S ORGANISATION."

Under the auspices of the Sydenham College Students' Union, Dr. R. C. Rawlley M.A., D. Sc., F.R.E.S., F.S.S. will deliver a public lecture on "The Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry" to-morrow (Friday) at 6 p.m. at the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Mr. D. M. Wadia will preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Annual General Meeting Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 5-30 p.m.

Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan close at 9 a.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

Mails for S. Africa per S.S. "Elveric" close at 6-30 p.m.

Principal Coverntan's lecture on the "Work of the Bombay Education Society 1820-40," at the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, 6-15 p.m.

Meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee, 2, Dean Lane, 6 p.m.

Dr. R. C. Rawlley's public lecture on "The Organisation of the Indian Cotton Industry" at 6 p.m. at the Sydenham College hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Mr. D. M. Wadia to preside.

Meeting of house-owners and landlords of B, C, D, E, F, L, G. wards Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Magic lantern lecture on "Innocent Victims, the Sanitary Institute, Princess St., 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Swami Satya Deo's lecture on "The lesson of Bardoli," Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

Mazagon Institute's Fancy Dress Dance at the Muzaffarabad Hall, Grant, Road, at 9 30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Feb. 19.

S. S. "Kermela" with English mails of the 2nd inst. respected to arive at 6 a.m.

"LESSONS OF BARDOLI."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, 18th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Swami Satya Deo will speak on "The Lessons of Bardoli."

ARTICLED CLERK'S EXAMINATION.

An examination of Articled Clerk's will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Wednesday, the 22nd Thursday the 23rd Friday the 24th and Saturday the 25th days of March, 1922.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has been shifted to Bandra. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Tata Blocks, Bandra.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held on Saturday (the 18th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

"MAHATMAJI AND SOCIAL REFORM."

A lecture on the above subject will be given by Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai at the Soorti Visalad Club, Bhuleshwar, on Saturday next (18th inst.) at 8-40 p.m.

BOMBAY SIKHS AND PRINCE.

Members of the Sikh community residing in Bombay, in a meeting held lately, passed a resolution protesting against the resolution passed by the Council of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, to welcome the Prince of Wales, specially when the Siromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee had decided upon a boycott of the Prince's visit, of the College to cott of the Prince's visit to the College and to refrain from participating in the any function thereof.

S. JAGAT SINGH.

Sardar Jagat Singh Akali, in view of the reported arrival of Sardar Ajit Singh in the Punjab, as published in the "Akali," writes to the Press extending him his heartfelt welcome and rejoicing at his reappearance in India after a long interval, stating that the "sweet memory of his national spirit is still green in the hearts of the Bar of Lyallpur." He says Jagat Singh "has undergone the Amrit ceremony of Sikhism on his arrival and has promised to see his Khalsa brethren in the Shahidi mela of Nankana Sahib.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Bengal Mara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 16th February 1922.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Elveric" Via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 5-30 p.m. on Friday the 17th February 1922.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dares-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, with correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 22nd February, 1922.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city for the week ending February 11 was 834 which was 1 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.68. These figures compared favourably with those for the 6th week of 1921 when the mortality was 1,170 and death-rate 62.11 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 1,334 and death-rate 70.82.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 15 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 323 against 12 and 316 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 163 were among infants under one year of age; 35 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city. Cholera was absent during the week, small-pox caused 5 attacks and 1 death and plague 18 attacks and 14 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 442 and compares favourably with that of the 6th week of the last year when the number was 413 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-1921), namely 408.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Jockey Ernest Morris was driving his motor car along Lamington Road from Grant Road at 2 p.m. on the 6th instant, when near the Tardeo Bridge he saw a man named Nana Mahataba commencing to cross the road and sounded the horn. Nana ran, and would have been safe if he had continued running straight, but he turned back and got confused. The radiator of the car struck him and knocked him down. The car soon stopped and the injured man was taken in it to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to injuries on the night of the 13th instant.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Nana, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

NEW BOOKS

	Rs.	As.
GREATER INDIA by Rabindranath Tagore	2	8
A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ...	1	8
ATHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ...	0	6
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ...	1	0
THE TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ...	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stockes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews ...	1	8
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stockes ...	1	8
ESSAYS POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By S. E. Stockes ...	2	0
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, February 16, 1922.

BROKEN HEARTS.

Mr. Montagu's statement—while defending himself in the House of Commons against Sir William Joynson Hick's attacks—, that the Government of India had ordered the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi some days ago does not surprise us. For the suggestion freely made in the London Press that the Mahatma should be arrested forthwith and deported and the rumours prevalent all over India and Burma on a certain recent evening to the effect that the Mahatma had been arrested pointed to this decision having been come to, by Lord Reading. It now seems that the Government of India propose to pursue a policy of watchful waiting to ascertain, in Mr. Montagu's words, "how far the Bardoli decision meant a complete cessation of all illegal activities." The mentality of the Government of India is a strange and wonderful thing. Since the Mahatma and the Congress Working Committee have declared in so many words precisely what their intentions and programme are, we fail to see the necessity for any policy of doubt on the part of Delhi. The Congress proposes so to school the masses as to preclude all possibility of a repetition of violence. Lord Reading need be in no doubt as to the future actions of the Congress and the Mahatma nor as to their effects. We grant that the Independents and the Moderates have cause for suspense, but their dubious state is induced not by doubts as to what the Congress will achieve but what Lord Reading proposes to do next. Before the Viceroy there are two alternatives. He must either abandon Repression and seek to make terms or he must continue to fear Civil Disobedience. Half measures will avail him nothing. The mere abandonment of Repression will be only a short step in the right direction, and will not affect the Congress' programme which ignores Repression and concentrates on educating the people into a state of non-violence. For, after all, the end the Mahatma works for is *Swaraj*.

Nor is Mr. Montagu correct in stating that the Mahatma and his colleagues have decided "not to pursue Non-co-operation and other illegal activities." Quite apart from the fact that it is not in the least illegal to refuse to enter or to elect others to the Legislative Councils and the Assembly, or for a lawyer to refuse to practice, or for a merchant to boycott foreign cloth, or for people to boycott the Royal visit, Non-co-operation has not been abandoned. Civil Disobedience has been postponed before ever it was embarked upon. But Non-co-operation is as present among us as ever it was. Congressmen and their followers, the bulk of the nation, are neither flocking to the Councils nor electing others thereto. They are non-co-operating with the Reformed Government. Congressmen are not practising as lawyers. They are not joining in the welcome to the Prince of Wales. Congressmen are wearing *khadi* and are boycotting foreign cloth. They have not abandoned Non-co-operation. Instead, the Bardoli decision has recommended the redoubling of the efforts of Congressmen in all these actions in which alone hitherto Non-co-operation has manifested. In their struggle with the people of India the Government of India have the advantage of knowing precisely what the people want, and the precise steps the people mean to take in order to obtain their desires. The people, on the other hand, have the greater advantage of being quite indifferent to what the Government may or may not intend to do. If the Government desire or propose to arrest Mahatma Gandhi, that is the Government's affair and not the Mahatma's or the people's. If the Government of India, unlike the Congress Working Committee, believe that the people are either trained to non-violence or afraid to break out into disorder, the Government alone must accept the entire responsibility of arresting Mahatma Gandhi. For the arrest will constitute a test of the temper of the masses far greater even than Civil Disobedience would. Of that Lord Reading must be aware. And if the Government of India should imagine that by provoking the people they may bring discontent to the point where a General Dyer may eradicate it, they must remember that history will pronounce upon the ethics of the provocation and upon the morality of its motives and methods. Perhaps, a realization of the above facts is behind the Government's policy of hesitation as advertised by Mr. Montagu. The alternative policy of frankly conceding the people's demands is, of course, too much to expect of the Reformed Government of India.

Turning to Sir William Joynson Hick's amendment to the address—however short-sighted the Government of India may be, we must confess that they are not quite as blind as Sir William. The precious amendment seems to ignore the existence of such a thing as the mere people of India. The "finest Civil Service in the world" has had its heart broken by Mr. Montagu's hesitant Liberalism. The Civil Servants we see prancing about India with all the verve, which distinguished their performances before the inauguration of the Reforms, look remarkably pleased with life and with their lot. For a set of broken-hearted people they make the average sobbing actress-plaintiff in a Breach of Promise Case against a wealthy peer, look hilariously happy by comparison. Presumably, Sir William's heart-broken Civil Servants are those who have compounded their remaining period of service (or are trying to) for a most generous pension. The resemblance is strong between these people and the chorus-girl adventurers who produces some reckless young peer's love-letters in Court and declares that her young life (age not stated on oath) has been blasted, her heart-broken, and herself determined to extort several thousands of pounds from the gay deceiver's father. The lorn damsel is invariably dressed with an eye to Press photographers who snapshot her as she smilingly leaves the court-room with the verdict in her favour. But in Court a wisp of cambric hides her apparently weeping eyes; she sobs out her evidence in a voice that would draw sympathy from a stone; her heart is broken and she wants all the world to know it. But her tears never flow so fast as to damage the "make-up" on her damask cheek beneath the powder and rouge of which the Judge is asked to believe the cankerworm of sorrow is lunching heartily. And the pieces of her shattered heart seem to snap back together with an almost audible click when the fatherly old Judge bids her dry her tears with a cheque for twenty thousand pounds sterling. And she leaves the court smiling for all the world and the Press photographers to see. But we are never told much about the feelings of the Government of India—we mean the misguided young rip who broke the maiden's heart by trusting her with love-letters, as the India Office trusts Civil Servants with Covenants of Service. He, of course, suffers little since it is the paternal bank account that honours the cheque. Nor are we told much about the feelings harrowing the breast of the taxpayer of India—we mean the young nobleman's father. It is he who pays for the folly and sins and cupidity of others.

DHARWAR RIOT CASE APPEALS.

The judgment of the High Court in the Dharwar riot case, of which we published a summary on Monday, will have been received by the public with mingled feelings. The attitude of the accused, much more than their "offence," has come in for the severest strictures at the hands of their lordships. It has to be admitted—and it was freely confessed by Counsel for the defence—that the accused's attitude was far from being consistent and dignified. Though several of them were not avowed Non-co-operators they, when put on trial, made a show of acting like Non-co-operators, but in the course of the trial they were foolish enough to indulge in tactics which were calculated to bring discredit not only on themselves but on the Non-co-operation movement also. They, blew hot and cold. If they were not Non-co-operators they had no business to refuse to defend themselves, but if they were convinced Non-co-operators, they should have refrained from all attempts to rebut the evidence and should not have appealed against their convictions, however unjust the latter might be. They did neither. They made a hash of their own case—and they have to thank themselves if harsh strictures have been passed on their conduct by their lordships. It was a lesson to them, as well as to their countrymen, that it is highly dangerous, nay, it is a crime to dally with Truth—Truth for which the Non-co-operation movement stands. By their foolish conduct the accused have forfeited a large portion of the sympathy of all right-thinking men, which would certainly have been theirs, because the public are firmly convinced of their innocence.

But while saying this much and admitting the justice of some of the strictures passed against the accused, we regret to say that the High Court judgment leaves us still unconvinced of either the guilt of the accused or the propriety of the sentences passed on them. We certainly agree with their lordships that the accused "were not the stuff that heroes and martyrs are made of." But from this it does not necessarily follow that they are the stuff of which criminals are made. Innocence may certainly go along with chicken-heartedness. It appears to us, however, that their lordships have allowed their righteous indignation against the mock-heroics of the accused and the charges against the district officials which they did not substantiate by evidence in Court, to blur their vision and make them oblivious to the grave defects in the judgment of the Sessions Court. Mr. Waterfield himself has referred to the peculiar difficulties with which he was confronted in arriving at the truth. While the defence refused to call any witnesses, the Police had produced only such witnesses as were either Government servants or avowedly anti-Brahmin. Not a single Brahmin witness was produced, though, according to the Police version, the riotous crowd was composed almost entirely of Brahmins. Not merely this, but out of forty-one persons or so, who were known to have been wounded as a result of the firing and who could, therefore, be presumed with absolute certainty to have been eye-witnesses of the riot, only four or five were produced by the prosecution as witnesses. Of these, one was a Policeman and three were Lingayats. Why were not the rest of the wounded produced in Court? Could they not have given very material evidence? At least sixteen of them gave valuable evidence before the non-official committee and this fact was within the knowledge of both the prosecution and the Sessions Judge. Yet, both of them did not deem it necessary to summon any of these witnesses. And Justices Pratt and Kanga assure the world that the evidence for the prosecution was "true and complete!" It may be that the accused would have done well to summon these witnesses, but it was equally the duty of the Police to secure their evidence. The duty of the prosecution is not merely to secure conviction but to arrive at the truth. Can anyone say honestly that the Dharwar Police made any such attempt to arrive at the truth and nothing but the truth? Nor did the Sessions Judge deem it *his* duty to ascertain the whole truth and not merely such portion of it as was brought to his notice by the interested Police. Though Mr. Waterfield had ample discretionary power to summon these wounded witnesses, and though he was requested by the accused to do so, he refused to ascertain the truth at first hand from them and preferred to rely solely on the evidence of witnesses put up by the Police. In the face of this glaring omission, how can their lordships of the High Court maintain that the evidence produced before Mr. Waterfield was either "complete" or "true?" Whatever the attitude of the accused it was the Judge's duty, in the interests of truth, to call for all relevant evidence. It was doubly his duty to do so when he found the Police persisting in their suspicious tactics of producing only such evidence as was hostile to the accused.

Again, with reference to the letters which several respectable citizens are stated to have addressed to the Judge, their lordships have declared that such conduct constitutes gross contempt of Court. We do not know the exact nature of the contents of the letters addressed to Mr. Waterfield. But lay men will find it difficult to see "contempt" in the mere request conveyed to the Court to summon the signatory as a witness in the case as he had relevant and valuable evidence to give in the interests of truth. The evidence the signatories were prepared to give was not intended to be tendered in private at the Judge's bungalow but in open court, and would have been challengeable by both the prosecution and the defence. Their lordships admit that the Judge had no doubt a discretion to call them, but, since he did not exercise it, they excuse his refusal on the plea that the evidence already in his possession was ample enough for his purposes. But, we submit that Mr. Waterfield erred grievously in not exercising the discretion vested in him and failed to do full justice to the case entrusted to him, the more so as the defence had declined to supplement or challenge the prosecution evidence. In these circumstances, the public is entitled to come to the conclusion that there has been a grievous miscarriage of justice in the case of the Dharwar accused and that they have been made to suffer more for their "politics" than for any complicity in the riot of July last. It is regrettable in the extreme that the High Court has done nothing to remove such an impression from the public mind.

Notes of the Day.

Only Alternative.

Mr. Andrews' advice to Indians in Kenya that they should reject the interim proposals of the local Government, is the only one which they can accept, consistent with their self-respect, in the present circumstances. Our countrymen had declared their willingness to accept these proposals as a temporary measure, on the understanding that their just claims would be sympathetically considered and conceded when occasion for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council of Kenya arose in 1923. A definite assurance to this effect was given by Sir Edward Northey two months ago and the Indians proceeded to nominate their representatives on the Legislative and Executive Councils. But the sinister activities of Lord Delamere and other Die-hards among the settlers of Kenya have succeeded in capturing the Colonial office and in inducing Mr. Churchill to betray the Indians in a most shameful manner. Mr. Churchill's conduct, deliberately frank as it was, has shown ate and brutal [illegible] concerned the solemn that where Indians a[illegible] and the sweet pledges of British Ministers [illegible]liable assurances of British statesmen a[illegible] to be repudiated without the least compunction. If Indians, therefore, readily accept the limited franchise which is offered to them in the interim proposals, they will stand in grave danger of being forced to rest contented with it in perpetuity. The Indians are fighting not for loaves and fishes of office or even for unlimited immigration, but for the principle of equality of citizenship. When Mr. Churchill deliberately lays the axe at the very root of this fundamental principle, Indians cannot but take up the challenge, even at the risk of losing temporarily the paltry gain of a few seats in the Legislative and Executive Councils. They will do well, therefore, sternly to refuse the offer contained in the Northey proposals and to continue to fight to the bitter end for their inalienable rights. The struggle may be as long and as arduous as that facing their countrymen here, but they are bound to succeed in the end as their countrymen in the homeland are sure to triumph ultimately. If the struggle of Kenya Indians is conducted on the same non-violent but determined lines as are being followed in India victory is sure to be theirs sooner or later, for Right and Justice are on their side.

Only Mahatma Gandhi could have said it.

The "Tribune" writes:—

Replying to an interviewer who asked him whether he expected resistance in Bardoli to collapse in the event of his being arrested, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"I certainly do not expect the people of Bardoli to collapse imfediately I am arrested. But if they do collapse, Government's action in arresting me will be certainly justified by reason of any such weakening. . . . *There is so much superstition regarding my supposed powers, human and superhuman, that sometimes I feel that my imprisonment, deportation and execution would be quite justified. This belief in the possession of superhuman powers by me is really a bar to national progress and Government will deserve the thanks of reasonable humanity if they remove me from the people's midst and do not afterwards become mad themselves, but deal with people with justice and without terrorism.*" A passage like the one we have italicised has really nothing to do with the merits or demerits of civil disobedience or non-co-operation or any other of the shibboleths of the hour, whether non-official or official, whether Liberal or Extremist. It stands above all party dissensions and feuds, and points with unerring finger to the supreme height to which humanity can rise. We have tried our best, but have not been able to think of another living man who could have said these words, and said them with such beautiful simplicity and directness and such transparent sincerity.

Political Prisoners in Bombay.

While almost every other provincial Government shows itself to be amenable to the suggestion that political prisoners should not be treated like common felons but should be shown some consideration in view of their culture and status as is being done in all civilised countries, the Government of Bombay enjoy the distinction of following an unsympathetic policy towards this class of prisoners. It is not in respect of the inmates of the Karachi jail alone, but of political prisoners in other jails like Sabarmati also that reports have reached us of harsh treatment of these detenus. As Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India," discomfort of jail life these prisoners must expect and cannot grumble at, and respect for the jail officials must be exacted from them if they will not give it voluntarily or gracefully, but discipline must not take the form of humiliation. Reports of these eminent prisoners having been compelled to undergo "search" have shocked the public and given them an idea of the lengths to which the jail authorities, with the tacit approval of the Government, are going in their treatment of even persons of the status of the brothers. If such was the lot of these high-souled leaders—for we expect they are not now subjected to the humiliating treatment—what must be the condition of political prisoners of humbler status?

Indignity.

Are the Government of Bombay proud of the treatment they give to political prisoners? Why should any of these highly educated and respectable men be subjected to the indignity of a search of their persons as if they were dangerous cut-throats? Do the Government or the jail authorities honestly believe that these men, who gladly and voluntarily sought jail, believing it the righteousness of their cause, would conceal any dangerous weapons on their persons or in their beddings with intent to harm anybody? If they do not, what is the meaning of these humiliating searches? If the jail authorities are, like automatons, merely following the jail "regulations," is it not time that the Government of Bombay issued orders cancelling their reported recent instructions that political prisoners should not be exempted from such searches? While in other provinces the treatment of political prisoners is improving day by day under orders of their respective Governments, in this unfortunate Presidency there is no sign of improvement. Such a state of things is most discreditable not only to the authorities but also to the "co-operators" in the Councils who have constituted themselves guardians of public rights and public welfare.

Police Methods.

Lurid light on some of the methods employed by the Bombay City Police in securing evidence in the riot cases is being thrown day by day in the Court of Mr. Oliviera, the Special Presidency Magistrate. Quite a number of innocent persons have been discharged by the Magistrate during the last few weeks, after being confined in the lock-up for over two months. In the case of most of those persons, the evidence produced by the police was either of the flimsy character or absolutely no evidence at all. One has only to go through the proceedings of the trial held on Tuesday before [illegible] Magistrate, involving the fate of no less than 18 persons, some of whom of undoubted social standing, to realise how irresponsibly the police have been behaving all along. There was not a shred of evidence against any of the accused, beyond the bare statement of one witness, who has confessed that he had perjured himself at the instigation of some friends, who appears to be in the good books of those in charge of the Nagpada Police Station. It has moreover, turned out that on the testimony of this false witness two innocent Mahomedans have been already convicted and sentenced in another case of rioting. The Magistrate, in consequence, has been obliged to approach the High Court for the quashing of the convictions in their case. God only knows how many other innocent accused have in this manner been sent to jail owing to the laxity of the police investigations. It is pertinent to enquire whether the responsibility for sending innocent men to jail should not be brought home in a forcible manner to the police officers who put up the cases. Was it not the primary duty of the Police Officers concerned to make proper investigations before arresting members of the public or detaining them for long periods on the plea of incomplete investigation? In the particular cases of the two innocent Mahomedans already convicted and the 18 who were discharged on Tuesday, we ask the Commissioner of Police if the officers in charge of Nagpada Station are not guilty of trying to secure unreliable persons as witnesses to prove the charge of rioting. We are glad to see that the Magistrate has suggested action against the witness who perjured himself and we have no doubt the Police Commissioner will bestir himself in this matter. It will be a salutary warning not only to mischievous persons of this type, but to those police officers as well, who do not hesitate to utilise their services for the unholy purpose of harrassing respectable citizens. The sooner the vagaries of these police officers are put a stop to by higher authorities the better for the reputation of the City Police and the safety of the public.

MAHATMA'S "ARREST."

POSTPONED IN VIEW OF BARDOLI DECISION.

"INDIA WOULD NOT SUCCESSFULLY CHALLENGE."

"THE MOST DETERMINED PEOPLE IN THE WORLD."

MR. MONTAGU'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks, in moving his amendment to the Address In the House of Commons asserted Mr. Montagu had governed India with Liberal ideas without the assent of Conservative supporters of the Coalition. His policy was a criminal betrayal of White men and women in India, and it had broken heart of the finest Civil Service in the world. Mr. Gandhi should have been arrested years ago.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

In the cours of the debate on Sir W. Joynson Hicks' amendment to the Address, Mr. Montagu announced the Indian Government, a few days ago had ordered Mr. Gandhi's arrest, but in view of the decision by Mr Gandhi and his colleagues not to pursue Non-Cooperation and other illegal activities it was postponing the proceedings with a view to ascertaining how far the decision meant complete cessation of illegal activities.

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS' AMENDMENT LOST.

An Amendment to the Address moved oy Sir W. Joynson-Hicks has been rejected by 248 to 64 votes. The amendment read: "and the House desires to express its view that the present position of unrest and lawlessness, leading to constant breaches of peace, in India, is the direct result of the administration of the Secretary of State during the past three years and trusts Government will take immediate steps to restore law and order and to establish security of life and property in that country."

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 15.

Speaking on Sir Wililam Joynson Hick's amendment in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu said he did not believe that the British Parliament would ever jeopardise India's opportunity of securing self-government, but the exhibition of separatist tendencies, disloyalty to the King-Emperor and futile attempts to mar the welcome extended to the Prince of Wales must postpone or prejudice British goodwill towards Indian aspirations. Given goodwill no rights would be denied India by the British Parliament, but if the existence of our Empire were challenged, the discharge of responsibilities of the British Government to India prevented and demands were made in the very mistaken belief that we contemplated retreat from India—then India would not challenge with success the most determined people in the world, who would once again answer the challenge with all the vigour and determination at its command.

BRITAIN'S ANSWER TO INDIA'S CHALLENGE

"MOST DETERMINED ONE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 15.

Mr. Montagu declared in the Commons if the discharge of British responsibilities in India was prevented the British answer to the challenge would be the most determined one.

MR. MONTAGU AND INDIA.

HIS DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1 a.m. Feb. 16.

There was good attendance at the debate on Sir W. Joynson Hicks' amendment to the Address in the House of Commons today, to which Colonel Yate, General Townshend and Mr. Rupert Gwynne also subscribed.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks did not deny that it was a vote of censure on Mr. Montagu, and he declared that Mr. Montagu had governed India according to the Liberal Home Rule ideas without the assent of a great bulk of the Conservative party. Mr. Montagu held that a free though bad government was better than an autocratic though good government. In the Conservatives' opinion it was far better to give India good if autocratic government than freedom. Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that he was not criticising the Reforms, but since they were introduced, Mr. Montagu persistently encouraged the extremists in India and failed to take steps or ask the Government of India to take steps which they should have taken to maintain law and order.

The Prince of Wales' great personal popularity had carried him through India with the same popularity and rejoicing as occurred wherever he went; but behind the rejoicings had been orgy of rioting in Bombay, general strike in Calcutta, organised riots, refusal to pay taxes and attacks on Europeans in all parts of India.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks criticised at length the policy of releases and declared that Mr. Gandhi ought to have been locked up two or three years ago, (cheers), and on shoulders that refused to do so rested three thousand lives lost in Malabar.

Referring to the tributes to Mr. Montagu in the Legislative Assembly, Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that Mr. Montagu was most popular in India to-day among the extremists, but placating enemies was regarded in India as sign of weakness. He pointed out that agitation was not tolerateed in the native states where he declared people were happier than under the British rule. That might be autocratic government, but it was the form of government which India understood.

Sir W. Joynson Hicks said that Mr. Montagu's policy had been criminal betrayal of every white man and woman in India. (Unionist cheers.) At least twenty thousand people had been killed in India in the last two years. Mr. Montagu could have avoided good deal thereof, but for the mistaken idea of allowing fire to burn itself out. Sir William asked was the country such as he described fit for Dominions self-government or likely to be for many years? (Unionist cheers.)

He paid a warm tribute to the Indian Civil Service (cheers) and declared that Mr. Montagu had broken the heart of the finest Civil Service which world had ever seen. The Englishmen who had been therein would not send their sons to be indianised by Mr. Montagu. Out of eighty-six candidates in the last Civil Service Eexamination there were only three successful Englishmen. He hoped that the House would not be terrorised by the present position. It was not too late, if Mr. Montagu would move. (Loud Unionist cries: "Move out!") Sir W. Joynson Hicks declared that Britain was still proud of India and the work she had done for the civilisation she had given India. Britain still regarded India as the brightest jewel in the British Crown. (Loud Unionist cheers.)

Mr. Rupert Gwynn seconded and bitterly attacked Mr. Montagu. He declared that Mr. Montagu had undermined the whole of British work in India during the last century. His continuance in office was a grave peril to the country and the Empire. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. Montagu had now apparently become disciple of law and order, but if we were going to restore law and order, Mr. Gwynn contended, Mr. Montagu was not right man to do it. (Cheers.)

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Montagu freely admitted the present position in India was causing gravest anxiety. He suggested that some of the causes of the present condition of India were outside the purview of the policy adopted by Britain. There had been a steady growth of race consciousness in India which had inevitably been affected by the speeches by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson, the principle involved by the defeat of Germany, and the discussions regarding Poland, Silesia, Ireland and Egypt. Mr. Montagu stated that some native states were some years behind those ideas. They were starting more or less parliaments but there had been serious riots which only the Intervention of British officers assisted by the native states could quell. This growth caused considerable unrest in India but it was not lamentable

The next great cause of trouble in India for which he personally could not be held responsible, was the economic situation in the world. India was highly taxed, prices were very high and the population was very poor. The only care was the development of Industrial and agricultural resources of India in order that the people might become richer. Then the Anglo-Turkish rupture following Turkey's unprovoked entry into the War, the Treaty of Sevres and the continued Turco-Greek hostilities were profoundly affecting the peace of India. Government had never failed to represent the views of India and the Hindu sympathisers about that subject. He had never claimed that India should dictate peace with Turkey, but Turkey had been conquered largely by the efforts of Indian troops, and Indians were entitled to the greatest consideration in the ultimate peace. then there were feelings resulting from the events in the Punjab in 1919. The best contribution they could make to the peace in India was not to discuss that matter now but follow the suggestion of the Duke of Connaught "try to forget."

Another cause of unrest was the general disturbance of the world. He particularly mentioned Bolshevist propaganda in India and paid a tribute to the splendid organisation built up against this menace and its success in ascertaining the subterranean devices used by the Bolsheviks by themselves acclaimed its efficiency by recalling some of their agents owing to their lack of success.

Further cause of unrest, asserted Mr. Montagu, was the industrial development

(Continued on next page.)

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

MR. ASQUITH'S ECONOMY AMENDMENT.

LOST BY 241 AGAINST 92.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.

After Sir Robert Horne had spoken in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Asquith's economy amendment, Mr. Robertson, a Labour member, criticised the allowances made to the Royal family and expenditure on the Prince of Wales' tours in India and elsewhere, when so many women and children were starving, and said he was sure the Royal family would be ready to participate in such an economy.

Mr. Clynes strongly opposed economy at the expense of education and social reform.

Sir Donald Maclean termed the Admiralty circular as "unprecedented and unconstitutional" and complained of the crushing burden of taxation. The best remedy, he said, was a change of Government.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to the debate, said he did not pretend Government had not made mistakes. but he dwelt on the reduction of expenditure accomplished, and declined to admit Government was bound to reject the Geddes report as a whole or accept it. He referred to the considerations of which the Gedds Committee could not be judges, and said half the Opposition speeches had been directed to defeating rather than carrying out, the Geddes recommendations.

On Mr. Asquth's economy amendment being put to vote it was rejected by 241 to 92.

IRAQ IN COMMONS.

SULTAN OF NEJD RECOGNISED.

NO INDICATION OF N. C. O. IN CEYLON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Churchill said that Ibn Saud was recognised by the British Government as the Sultan of Nejd and its dependencies, and arrangements for giving him financial assistance as explained in the House on fourteenth June still held good. Mr. Churchill further stated that Saiyid Talib was leaving Ceylon shortly for Spa in Europe to undergo course of medical treatment. Mr. Churchill added that we had got through the whole year without single person being executed in Mesopotamia for political offences and there was only this single deportation. There was no doubt that Saiyid Talib had made very improper statements for a person in his position and it was impossible to allow him to remain in Mesopotamia without fear of serious disorder.

Replying to another question, Mr Churchill said that he had seen no indication of any risk of spread of non-co-operation to Ceylon.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KING OF HEDJAZ

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 15.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords, Lord Crawford said that negotiations had recently taken place between the Government and the King of Hedjaz regarding the treaty. If a treaty resulted it would be submitted to the Parliament for ratification.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. at 4-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

In the course of questions in the House of Commons on the subject of child slavery in Hongkong, Mr. John Ward asked if Mr. Churchill did not think that abolition of the right to buy and sell human beings for any purpose in a British Crown Colony was overdue. He termed it a disgrace to the British Empire.

Mr. Churchill suggested that the matter might be debated when the estimates for the Colonial Office came up for discussion.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

PRECLUDES IMPERIAL CONTRIBUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Feb. 15.

At question time in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu said the Government of India had informed him that it regretted the present financial position precluded it from contributing to the establishment of the Imperial Airship Service.

Sir L. Worthington-Evans admitted 589 ten inch howitzers had been found at the Rockstroh works in Dresden at the end of last year. He said the German government had undertaken to proceed rigorously against those guilty. No similar discovery had been made since.

AN AEROPLANE CRUSHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 16.

Madrid.—An aeroplane containing three British airmen has crashed at Quatre Vents aerodrome, and all three were killed.

IRISH SITUATION.

'ON EDGE OF A VOLCANO.'

WAR CONDITIONS PREVAILING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8 a.m. Feb. 15.

"We are sitting on the edge of a volcano" wires the Belfast correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," describing the situation in Ulster and the frontier while the "Daily News" representative telegraphs that a state of affairs exists in the County of Monaghan which is indistinguishable from war conditions. Movement across the frontier by civilians is ceasing and two armies face one another in some cases only divided by a street or the ends of a bridge.

While the British Government has undertaken to supply forces for Ulster which will increase the present strength there, from six to seventeen battalions, it has declined to accede to Sir James Craig's requests to send troops south of the border. Approximately ten thousand Ulster police are guarding the northern side. The casualty list in Belfast yesterday shows the seriousness of the situation. The principal danger points in the city are where two religious factions are inextricably mixed and plans have been perfected for throwing a barrier of picquet posts across the city thus separating the rival parties in the event of an outbreak on a large scale.

The Curfew has been re-imposed in Belfast.

TENSE POSITION.

SEQUEL TO SUSPENSION OF BRITISH TROOPS' EVACUATION.

MR. COLLINS' DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

A tense position has arisen by the suspension of the evacuation of British troops from Ireland which was only communicated to Mr. Michael Collins, late yesterday evening, by representatives of the British Government in Dublin who disclaim knowledge of the reason for the step.

Mr. Collins, therefore, has decided to come to London to-day, to ascertain the cause. He said he was determined to see things put right, and meant to see the contract carried through, despite undermining at home or enemies abroad.

STEPS TO DEAL WITH SITUATION.

MR. COLLINS' ASSURANCE.

TO SECURE RELEASE OF KIDNAPPED ULSTER MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

At question time, in the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill read a telegram from Sir James Craig deploring the disturbances in Belfast and detailing the steps taken to deal with the situation which the failure to release kidnapped Ulster men had aggravated. Mr. Churchill also read a communication from Mr. Collins stating he was now aware of the location of the number of the kidnapped people, and was taking steps to secure their release.

Mr. Churchill confirmed the suspension of the evacuation of the troops was solely due to the border situation. It was not proposed to place the British troops in County Monaghan to prevent further raids. He stated ten and three-quarter millions sterling compensation for criminal and malicious injuries had been awarded in South Ireland between June 1st 1919 and 31st December 1921.

FOUR VICTIMS DIE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Feb. 15.

Four victims of the bomb outrage in Belfast last night have died. Three men were shot dead in Belfast to-day.

10 KILLED: 50 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

Turbulent state of Belfast yesterday was revealed by the tragic list showing ten people were killed and fifty wounded.

ORGY OF SHOOTING IN BELFAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 16.

Another orgy of shooting took place in Belfast yesterday. Over twenty deaths have occurred now and more than sixty persons have been wounded.

WAR OFFICE TRANSFERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Feb. 16.

An official announcement states that Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Morland, Commander-in-Chief of British Army on Rhine, is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot. Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Godley, succeeds Morland on Rhine, and Major-General Sir William Peyton succeeds Sir A. Godley at the War Office.

WHAT GOVT. MUST DO NOW.

MAHATMAJI EULOGISED.

MALAVIYA CONFERENCE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

At a meeting of the Committee of the Representative Conference held in Bombay on Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. (a) The Committee of the Bombay Representative Conference places on record its profound satisfaction that the Working Committee of the Congress, at its meeting at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th instant, adopted Resolutions suspending the contemplated Civil Disobedience, suspending aggressive Non-Co-operation activities, and modifying the Congress programme so as to emphasize its constructive moral, social, and economic, as well as political aims.

(b) The Committee confidently hopes that the All-India Congress committee will confirm the resolutions at their meeting which has been specially convened for the purpose.

(c) The Committee wishes further to express its appreciation of the high courage and patriotism, with which Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues of the Working Committee have acknowledged the sinificance of the deplorable events at Chauri Chaura, and of the promptitude with which they have revised the Congress programme.

(d) The Committee conveys its thanks to Mr. Gandhi and the Working Committee for their courtesy in inviting the members of this Committee to attend the meeting of the Working Committee at Bardoli, and in giving Pandit Malaviya and Messrs. Natarajan and Jayakar, who attended it, the opportunity of expressing their views before the Working Committee.

2. The Committee feels it its duty to record its considered opinion that the Resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the Congress at Bardoli, when they are confirmed at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee specially convened for the purpose, will ensure an even more favourable atmosphere than that contemplated in His Excellency the Viceroy's speech to the Deputation which waited on him on December 21st. at Calcutta, for convening a Representative Conference to consider the grievances and demands of the people.

3. In view of the new situation created by the Resolutions of the Working Committee of the Congress, this Committee is of opinion that the Government of India should give immediate effect to the recommendations, contained in Resolution 3 of the Bombay Representative Conference, for the withdrawal of orders and notifications and the release of prisoners.

BARDOLI TALUKA CONFERENCE.

ENDORSES WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 15.

The following is the full text of the special Bardoli Taluka Conference held on the 14th instant:—

This special Conference of the Bardoli Taluka residents after reading the resolutions of the Working Committee suspends Mass Civil Disobedience till further instructions of the All-India Congress Committee. It condemns the Chauri Chaura excesses and expresses its regret.

This Conference believes that whatever may happen in other parts and howsoever stern repression may commence, this Taluka is able to observe complete non-violence. It further believes that it will commence Mass Civil Disobedience whenever called upon to do so. Meantime it recommends every male or female adult in the Taluka to follow the constructive programme prescribed by the Working Committee.

This Conference is of opinion that the distinction at present obtaining as to backward and forward classes be done away with for equipping the country for Swaraj. For that end these so-called backward classes be educated and freed from the evil of drink and in other ways their uplift be attempted.

This Conference believes that the Charkha and handlooms be further pushed on than at present, that not a single child should be left without education and hence recommends all parents to send their children to the Rashtriya school.

Mahatma Gandhi is going to stay in Bardoli until Bardoli is ideally ready.

WORKING COMMITTEE RESOLUTION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

Referring to the Congress Working Committee's resolutions the "Englishman" says, "The Congress must still remain a suspect body and it is to be hoped Government will not abandon the precautionary measures in existence or contemplated for the safety of the country. The Congress must prove its good faith before it is accepted as an organisation for the establishment of mutual good will and peace. If the Congress Committee imagine that they have put an end to murders and outrages which strew the path of non-cooperaton by announcing civil disobedience they woefully deceive themselves. The root of the prevalent lawlessness remains and there can be no peace until it is destroyed".

"THOROUGH-GOING RECANTATION."

"C. M. GAZETTE'S" EFFUSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Commenting on the Working Committee's resolutions the "C. M. Gazette" says so thorough-going a recentation could only come from Mr. Gandhi's own emotional temperament, but it is just this element of emotionalism which inspires doubt, as to its practical effect. We had similar expression of humiliation and contrition after the Bombay riots and its effect had worn off in a week or two, and Mr. Gandhi was once more in full tide of seditious activity. The country and the Government cannot afford to be dependent on the changing moods of as volatile a personality as Mr.

CHURCHILL BOMBSHELL.

PROTEST FROM MADRAS.

IN FRIM PROPOSALS.

MR. ANDREWS ADVISES REJECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

A public meeting was held in Gokhale Hall this evening convened by the Sheriff, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rai presided. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen including many members of the Legislative Council. A resolution was placed before the meeting supporting the Legislative Assembly in its protest against Mr. Churchill's speech regarding Kenya. Mrs. Besant, Messrs. C. F. Andrews, L. T. Govindaraghava Iyer, C. R. Reddy and others took part.

Mrs. Besant vehemently denounced the doctrine of superiority of white race over coloured races and advocated that meetings be held all over the country in support of Indians in Kenya.

Mr. Somasundram Pillai, M.L.C. who came to support the resolution was persistently refused hearing by the audience on the ground that he called Mr. Gandhi in undesirable terms. Mr. C. F. Andrews intervention secured for him a hearing for a few minutes when the resolution was put to vote. Non-co-operators present resolved to abstain from voting because of the disapproving form of the resolution though heartily endorsing its spirit.

Mr. C. F. Andrews announced that in reply to a cable from Nairobi asking if Indians should continue to accept the interim proposals he had cabled back advising their rejection.

CHURCHILL UNREPENTEANT.

JUSTIFIES HIS ATTITUDE.

HOPES TO CARRY CABINET WITH HIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Feb. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill, replying to Colonel Wedgwood, said that he would be happy to meet the Kenya Indians' delegation if they desired interview. The application of the Imperial Conference's equal rights resolution to any part of the Empire must depend upon local circumstances. The first part of the resolution presented in the case of Kenya as much difficulty as the second. Mr. Churchill said that he had been long in closest consultation with the India Office and he thought that his recent statement at the East African dinner would be found to fall within the general limits of the policy which would ultimately be agreed upon between the two departments.

He was most careful to frame his statements in such way that it embodied what he believed to be the real present position. He had not yet specifically consulted the Cabinet, but he did not think that there would be any serious difficulty in beginning the policy which needs of Kanya required within the ambit of the very general resolution passed at the Conference.

Earl Winterton declared that there was a third party to the question, namely, the natives of East Africa. Those interested in white settlement there greatly resented the attack on their co-settlers.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

ITS DIRECT INTEREST TO INDIA.

MR. SASTRI'S 'IMPORTANT' ACQUISITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Feb. 15.

The Right Hon. Srinivas Sastri interviwed by Reuter at Southampton on his arrival there on the Aquitania from Washington said that the direct interest of the Conference to India was the alteration of the Chinese tariff. In consideration of India agreeing to forego the rebate on goods crossing the Burmese border, India had regained freedom to levy duties on goods from China to Burma across the land border. Mr. Sastri said he had notified the Chinese authorities to this effect and they had agreed. This was very important.

The Conference was a much greater success than some outside delegates had hoped. The final feeling in America was one of congratulation chiefly because China had received substantial gains. All depended now on China herself whether she erected a strong Central Government and reaped full advantage of the acknowledgment of her full sovereignty and territorial integrity.

GENOA CONFERENCE.

CRY FOR POSTPONEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 15.

Paris.—Newspapers continue to dwell on the possibility of abandonment of the Genoa Conference. They state Mr. Benes, the Czecho-Slovak Premier, with whom M. Poincare conferred is going to London to demand the right of small states of Central Europe to participate in the preliminary discussions by experts. The journals declare that if the conditions agreed upon by M. Benes and M. Poincare regarding Genoa are not fulfilled, France will not stand alone in requesting the indefinite postponement of the Conference.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

POSTPONED TO 1924.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 13.

It has been decided to postpone the British Empire Exhibition to 1924 as it is considered the time allowed for preparation is inadequate. The Government of India suggested the postponement and the Dominions approved it.

INDUSTRIAL BANK OF CHINA.

LATE AUTHORITIES TO BE PROSECUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-40 p.m. Feb. 15.

A Havas message from Paris reports that the Senate financial Committee on resuming the debate on the Industrial Bank of China heard M. Poincare and the Finance Minister who explained the Government's point of view on the matter. According to M. Poincare's statement the Bank deposits aggregate some four hundred million francs of which three hundred and ten millions were in the Far Eastern countries. Government was firmly resolved to spare no exertion to ensure the deposits being duly refunded. Bearers would have to pay in two-fourths of the capital-stock still owing on the shares subscribed for. The Parliament would be kept fully informed of the negotiations with the Chinese government and the financial institutions whose co-operation might be invited. The General Reporter summing up the situation of the bank said the majority of the Committee was favourably inclined towards the government's plan. The committee however insisted on legal proceedings being taken in due course against those responsible for the Bank's collapse.

FIRE ON S. S. KAGAMARU.'

£ 20,000 DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-45 a.m., Feb. 15.

Kobe.—The Japanese steamer Kagamaru from Bombay has arrived with the cargo of bales of cotton in number 1 hold on fire, which has now been extinguished. The damage is estimated at twenty thousand pounds sterling.

S. AFRICAN STRIKE.

MANAGEMENTS' WARNING TO STRIKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

Johannesburg.—A few enginemen, upon whom the success of effort to restart mines chiefly depends, have returned to work but insufficient mines have hitherto returned to enable resumption of operations. The managements have warned strikers it will be impossible to employ all old hands.

Fifty-six pickets were arrested to-day.

Dr. Nansen denies that he has been elected honorary member of the Moscow Soviet.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. WOUND UP.

CHAIRMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m. Feb. 15.

Efforts to save the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company from liquidation have been fruitless and the High Court has granted an order for compulsory winding up on the Company's own petition. Counsel for the Company said that it was insolvent and unable to carry on large business. The petition was supported by twelve Insurance companies some of which are large creditors.

Newspapers give prominenc to the departure of the Chairman of the Equitable Company, Mr. G. L. Bevan, who left for the Continent on February 8th. He motored from the Carlton Hotel where he had a suite of rooms to Croydon and from there took aeroplane to Paris. Newspapers have since then been unable to trace Mr. Bevan's whereabouts but relatives state he has gone to the south of France under medical orders owing to nervous breakdown. Mr. Bevan has numerous business interests beside the Equitable Company.

MAHATMA'S ARREST.

(Continued from previous page.)

of India, the rise of considerable population engaged in industry and the labour unrest due to the difficulties of workers, the fact that wages were slow to rise and the immaturity of labour organisations. The strikes occurred, initiated doubtless sometimes for the unsubstantial and the irresponsible reasons in which politics often entered. The only remedy was better industrial organisation not necessarily on British lines for harmony between the employers and the employed.

There was also agrarian trouble. In Mr. Montagu's opinion, there was every reason to believe that the Reforms Act was working well and there was good hope for the future. Mr. Montagu deprecated judging the working of the Act in the short year and urged patient waiting for lessons of much longer period.

The Indians were feeling acutely the difficulties of the problem of their position in the Crown Colonies. He had to approach this question from an Indian viewpoint and try to adjust the considerations that must be taken into account. The matter was now being discussed with a view to the decision by Imperial Government. Mr. Montagu hoped that in the interests of peace of the Empire, a happy solution would be reached.

Coming to allegations against himself, Mr. Montagu, after tributing the splendid public servants of India, said that he concluded that law and order could not be kept in India from London.

The Secretary of State had got to satisfy himself that the Government of India recognised the prime essential responsibility of maintaining order. That was never doubtful. The Government of India was dealing with all these things in a way which seemed best to them. He had every reason to know that the Imperial Government had fullest confidence in them, and he had every reason to believe that they were worthy of that confidence and that we should win through in India to happier times. Replying to Sir W. Joynson Hicks, why the Government of India had allowed Mr. Gandhi to go to Malabar against the wishes of the local Government, Mr. Montagu said that the question affected the whole of India and the Government of India must be responsible. He denounced the mischievous rumour that the Imperial Government had interfered to protect Mr. Gandhi. When the rumour was first current, the Imperial Government told the Government of India that if, as appeared inevitable, Mr. Gandhi's arrest became necessary they would have the whole-hearted support of the Imperial Government. Mr. Montagu considered that the reason of the Government of India's earlier attitude towards Mr. Gandhi was that Mr. Gandhi's earlier activities, when he gradually started as one of maddest political hares, were repudiated by the good sense of India; but now he had embarked on things dangerous to order, the Government of India were entitled to call upon the support of every right-thinking loyal Indian in measures that might be necessary. After making the announcement (already cabled) with regard to the postponement of proceedings against Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Montagu said that he was sure the House would agree that Mr. Gandhi's arrest would be essential if anything short of complete cessation of illegal and dangerous activities was involved by his decision.

STANDARDISATION OF AIRSHIP FITTINGS.

AGREED UPON BY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. at 4-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

The International Congress in London on the standardisation of airship fittings at which Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia America and others were represented adopted the principle of standardisation with a view to enabling airships of one nation to use the landing, mooring, gassing and refuelling arrangements of any other. It appointed a Technical Sub-committee to recommend the most suitable standards.

FINLAND'S MINISTER OF INTERIOR SHOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., Feb. 15.

Helsingfors.—The Minister of the Interior has been shot and killed by a man armed with a revolver. The assassin has been arrested. The crime is not regarded as being of a political nature.

"WANTED--MORE REPRESSION."

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION LETS OFF STEAM.

SYMPATHY FOR MUSLIMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 14.

At the annual general meeting of the European Association to-day, Mr. H. W. Carr presiding, the present political situation and the removal of racial distinctions were the two subjects considered. The resolution adopted on the present political situation urged on the Government immediate cessation of its present attitude of the continued forbearance with the agitators and the imperative necessity of translating its words into deeds and by a definite and immediate action of carrying out its duty of maintaining law and order and of protecting its servants from violence. The Association also expressed strongly that to give effect to the above, definite steps should be taken continually to display in the up-country districts and in the towns such forces as Government may have at its disposal and further that in the case of all those condemned by the law to imprisonment for riotous and seditious acts, such imprisonment should be made effective both as to the term and conditions.

RACIAL EQUALITY.

On the question of the removal of racial distinctions the Association adopted a resolution supporting equal treatment for the Indians and Europeans on the basis of raising the standard of procedure in the criminal trial but rejecting the consideration of any settlement which may take away the right of the trial by a mixed jury as now existing.

'RESPECT MAHOMEDAN SENTIMENT.'

It was announced at the meeting that the council of the European Association has sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister in England:—

"The council of the European Association respectfully draws attention of His Majesty's Government to the fact that the attitude of the Mahomedans of India towards Britain is profoundly and advisedly affected by the conviction that Britain alone stands in the way of peace with Turkey and that Britain is supporting Greece against Turkey owing to pro-Christian influence. The Council respectfully but most earnestly urges remembrance of India's splendid part in the war, particularly in the eastern theatre, and demands in framing a policy towards Turkey that the fullest possible deference be accorded to Mahomedan religious sentiment, which has the active sympathy of the leading Hindus. The Council considers an early affirmation that British policy now, as always, is unbiased by religious consideration and demonstration thereof by our unmistakeable attitude to Turkey with regard to the holy places which is essential to the success of the Empire's mission in Asia.

The European Association has sent the following telegram to-night to Sir William Joynson Hicks, M.P.:—

"The general meeting of the European Association (only an organised body of the unofficial Britishers in India) strongly support your motion and deprecate the political manoeuvre in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 13th instant defending the Secretary of State."

BARDOLI DECISION CONDEMNED.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE'S MANIFESTO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The National Liberal League of Calcutta has issued a manifesto on the Congress Working Committee's Bardoli resolutions. It supports the manifesto of the Indian Association and says, the position taken up by the Government of India is just and reasonable and worthy of all support whereas, that taken up by Mr. Gandhi must be condemned by all who believe that the maintenance of a stable social fabric is essential for human existence. Referring to the resolutions adopted it says, they might be regarded as complete surrender on the part of Mr. Gandhi and his party, but a careful examination of them read with the light of the past experience do not support such a view. After referring to the instances of violence and lawlessness in connection with the non-co-operation movement and Mr. Gandhi's professions and protestations the manifesto says, they would lead one to conclude that Mr. Gandhi and his followers will forget their penitence within as short a time as he took to forget the atrocities of the Bombay riots. It also points out that in the resolutions Mr. Gandhi advocated suspension of activities but not the abandonment and appeals for one crore of volunteers. The League hoped that the better mind of India would find out the truth for itself and that Indians would not allow the bitterness engendered by race-hatred and fanned by agitation to bind them to the true interests of the country.

201 VOLUNTEERS IMPRISONED

FOR CELEBRATING CONVICTION OF MAULANA AZAD.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Of the 347 volunteers, arrested under the Criminal Amendment Act and the Police Act for leading procession and holding meeting on Sunday to celebrate the conviction of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and tried today in jail, 146 were discharged and 201 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

LADY HARDINGE STATUE

UNVEILING CEREMONY.

VICEROY ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
VICEROY'S CAMP DELHI, 14.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his sepeech at the unveiling ceremony of the Lady Hardinge Statue on the 13th instant said:—

"Her Excellency and I find special interest in visiting this unique institution and in taking part in the ceremony to-day. Its avowed purpose is the unveiling of the statue of Lady Hardinge whose name will for ever be associated with this college. The statue is the generous gift of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad who has added to this benefaction by the donations he has made for the establishment of the college. His Exalted Highness has given within the last few days a practical demonstration by a further handsome donation of his special interest in this college. This statue stands appropriately here as a mark of the admiration of those who knew the devoted enthusiam with which the late Lady Hardinge entered upon the task of founding the college which bears her name. This college has unique aspects. It is devoted to the medical education of the women of India and draws women from all parts of India.

General Sir William Edwards has told us that not only is a capital sum of five lakhs required but as I understand it is also necessary to raise the income of the college by one and a half lakhs per annum. As regards annual income the Government of India already attribute two lakhs a year for the maintenance of the college. Its teaching is of benefit throughout India and both the provinces and the Indian States benefit so largely from it that it would not be inappropriate if its further developments were financed from provincial funds and such contributions as the "Durbars" with their usual generosity are willing to provide. I earnestly trust that this appeal which the governing body of the college has issued in this direction may be successful and that the comparatively modest sum still required for maintenance may be found.

I have described this institution as unique. I like to think of it as a foretaste of what may be achieved in India in the wake of the emancipation of women and the enhancement of their comfort and their status. After all one half of the vast population of India belong to a sex which no less than men required medical assistance. The customs of the country in certain areas demand that such asisstance should be afforded by women yet the number of Indian women possessing medical degrees is altogether insignificant. It should be one of our principal aims not merely in medical but also in other forms of education to give all the assistance that we can give to a half of the population which I cannot help feeling may perhaps in our discussions and in schemes be sometimes overlooked. I well know that there are parts of India where the "purdah" system is unknown and where education and free social intercourse are and always have been elements in the life of women. I am speaking of the country at large, assuredly not by way of criticism for these ancient customs have their foundation in history and are deservngi of respect but with reference in the hopes we entertain, the national welfare and therein this essential matter of the health of women and young children takes the greatest interest, not only in this college but in all those activities which make for the welfare of the women adn children in India. She has recently issued an appeal for various purposes connected with this object and this college in its capital requirements figures largely among those purposes. She has felt the proud privilege to unveil this statue to-day and you may rest assured that this testimony of her sympathetic interest in these matters will not end with this ceremony or even with the appeal she is making and as I know her, will carry to its successful conclusion. It is her ardent desire and her firm intention that she like her predecessors may contrbute to the happiness of the women in India. There can be no contentment and happiness for the men in India unless the women and children are made happy and contended and the opportunities afforded by this college all tend to make for health and happiness. I know it is Her Excellency's firm conviction that she cannot better manifest her love for India than in devoting herself to helping the women and children of India. Among Her Excellency's predecessors who laboured for this purpose there is none whose name will be more dearly cherished than that borne by this college.

SURAT MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

NEW COMMITTEE OF 21 MEMBERS APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SURAT, Feb. 15.

The Commissioner, N. D., has appointed a Committee of 21 members to manage the superseded Surat Municipality with Rao Bahadur Thakorram as its chairman.

Mr. Lloyd George and members of the Cabinet welcomed Mr. Balfour at Waterloo station on his arrival from Washington.

CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT AND THE PUNJAB.

MR. DEVDASS GANDHI CORRECTS MIS-STATEMENT.

Mr. Deovdass Gandhi wries from Gorakhpur under date 13th February:—

Considerable undue advantage has been taken of a statement alleged to have been made by me as I witnessed the scene of Chauri Chura. I told the people many things, one of which was that I was sure my father would not consider the wrong of Chauri Chaura redeemed even if I with friends had been killed at station as we might have been. But what I said regarding the Punjab was that I did not feel enthusiastic then over our claim to redress in the matter of the Punjab and should not be surprised if my father was in the same position. This is very different from suggesting that I would write to my father asking him to drop the Punjab from his programme altogether. My telegram to the press too has shared a sad fate. It was the constables, as the Independent interprets in whose hands we were very unsafe. A difference of opinion among the constables and the subsequent intervention of the S.P. prevented our being belaboured by them at the station on the 6th as some less fortunate countrymen of ours actually were belaboured despite our remonstrances. It was a narrow escape we had and our intention was to hush up the incident to avoid unnecessary excitement in the country.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM POLICE

I have suffered for being cautious, for the impression appears to be that we were rescued from a mob. There was no question of a mob attacking us. The Chauri Chaura murder was the first and the last outrage of the mob. I am not blind to the fact however that while mahant's performance at Nahkana Sanib was calculated and coldblooded the act of the mob at Chauri Chaura was an ugly excess not unnatural with a mob in an excited moment. The extent and nature of the participation in the excess by women is unknown. Persons wounded by the firing report that women tended them bitterly weeping. The investigation continues. The situation is much relieved and police misconduct in the area is abated by the wise handling of the situation by the Collector and other officials continues. This enables our full cooperation in establishing peace. Many wounded were brought into gorakhpur.

BAREILLY AND KHALILBAD

Pandit Hirdaynath Kunjru, Maulvi Subhamllah Pt Chandrakant Malaviya are still touring the villages with excellent result. The workers here take consolation in the fact that while the movement received rude shock at Chauri Chaura, the people in Khalilabad of Besti District and Bareilly have acquitted themselves most honourably in the face of the crusade of assault and torture against all particularly in the former place. The latest news from Khalilabad is that police fury has abated. We are all conviced that the Chauri Chaura accident serious as it is, may postpone civil disobedience at Bardoli for short time but cannot remove it from our programme altogether. It is necessary to make it clear that the people in the adjoining Tahsils have all along been perfectly restrained and peacefull.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

TO MEET AT DELHI ON 24TH FEBRUARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Mr. V. J. Patel, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee intimates that a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee will take place at Delhi on the 24th February at 1 p.m., at a place to be notified hereafter in papers to consider the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Bardoli on the 11th and 12th instants. Members attending the meeting are requested to make their own arrangements for board and residence.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will be held at Delhi on the 24th February at 8 a.m. at Dr. Ansari's Bungalow (1 Daryaganj).

SUCCESSSOR OF LORD SINHA.

APPOINTMENT OF AN INDIAN ALMOST CERTAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Feb. 15.

Private advices from Delhi state that the question of the appointment of a successor to Lord Sinha is still under consideration but it is almost certain that an eminent Indian will be selected for the post.

FAITH IN INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

SIR HENRY BURT'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. at 4-15 p.m., Feb. 15.

Presiding at the meeting of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company, Sir Henry Burt said that there was at present grave unrest in India and the country was passing through a period of crisis. It was not surprising that there should be considerable despondency for the time being, but he did not take a gloomy view of India's future. He firmly believed that when peace and order had been reastablished which was an essential condition sane opinion would assert itself and India would be able to resume her progress to prosperity which had now been so unfortunately interrupted.

London, Feb. 14.—The issue of five per cent. Treasury Bonds, dated 1927, has been suspended until further notice.

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN KARACHI

SARASWATI DEVI CHARGED

ALL ABOUT ALI BROTHERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Feb. 15.

The following arrests were made in Karachi last night and to-day under 107 C. P. C. on the application of the police to the City Magistrate:—(1) Mahomedkhan Ghazikhan, Secretary District Congress Committee Karachi, (2) Kazi Khudabax Nabi Bux, Secretary Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, (3) Manilal J. Vyas, Secretary District Congress Committee Karachi, (4) Lalchand Amardinomal Jagtiani, Secretary District Congress Committee and Head Master Tilakalaya, (5) Dr. Abdul Majid Ahmed, Municipal Councillor, (6) Nathamal Damodar Sarandhar, (7) Saraswati Devi, (8) Baggakhan Sindhi Lassi, (9) Mohiuddin, (10) Kalandarshah, (11) Mahomed Alam Ilimdin, (12) Ghulam Mahomed.

Following are the grounds of the application:—(1) An agitation was started to excite the public into believing that the Ali Brothers and others convicted with them were being disgracefully treated in the Karachi prison. (2) Mahomedkhan, No. 1 sent a wire to the Press, a copy of which appeared in the "New Times" of the 1st instant, detailing alleged ill-treatment and by declaring in an article in the "New Times" of the 3rd instant that the prisoners were being given food unfit for human consumption. (3) On the 2nd instant a public meeting was held on the Idgah maidan under the presidentship of Dr. Ahmed and the jail authorities were charged with maltreatment of the prisoners. Speeches were delivered by Mahomedkhan, Kazi Khudabux, Lalchand and Nathumal Damodar. (4) Kazi Khudabux sent on the 3rd instant a sensational telegram as Secretary of the Khilafat Committee giving the list of the speeches at the meeting referred to in para 3. (5) On the 3rd instant Bagga Khan, a crier was heard proclaiming that the Muslim leaders had gone on hunger strike and had been stripped of their clothing. (6) On the 3rd instant another public meeting was held at the Jehangir Maidan Sadar under the presidentship of Sarswati Devi to enlist volunteers and inform the public of the treatment of the prisoners. Speeches were delivered by Nathumali Mahomedkhan Saraswati Devi and Mohiduu recited verses. (7) On the 7th instant Mohamedkhan khan went to the prison and saw Mr. Lucas, the Superintendent, who assured him that the rumours were false and that the prisoners were being well looked after. (8) On the 8th instant a letter from Kazi Khudabux appeared in the "New Times" giving details of the illtreatment of the political prisoners. (9) On the 9th and 10th instant Mohiuddin, Ghulam Mahomed, Kalandar Shah, and Mahomed Alam went round the town inducing people to assemble and march on to the jail. Mohiuddin was heard telling them that Mahomedkhan had asked him to say that a man had been killed in the jail under suspicious circumstances and that they should all go to the jail and find out the truth. (10) A small crowd did assemble at the jail on the 9th instant but appeared satisfied and dispersed on the Superintendent assuring them that all was well with the prisoners. On the 10th instant a crowd of 3,000 assembled at the jail, forced their way into the compound and right up to the jail gate, and demanded to see the prisoners. This caused excitement among all the 500 prisoners in jail where there had already been serious troubles. Ultimately after attempts to disperse the crowd had failed the Ali Brothers and Dr. Kitchlu were shown to the crowd who dispersed apparently satisfied. (11) This crowd on its return to the city stoned the City Magistrate, the Inspector-General of Prisons, who had shown them the prisoners, and Sgt. Woral of the police. The crowd greeted Mahomedkhan and Manilal with cries of "Brave you have obtained for us an interview with the prisoners". (12) That evening a large crowd on the Iddgah maidan were addressed by Mahomedkhan, Nathoomal, Manilal, and Sarswati Devi and Mohiuddin read poems Nathoomal instigated an attack on Star Cinema on the 15th instant when a performance in aid of the Prince of Wales Welcome Fund is to be held and on the Collector's Office on the 7th proximo the date fixed for auctioning liquor contract. Volunteers were enlisted. (13) On the above facts it is apprehended that the opponents are likely in the immediate future to do acts that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquility. It is prayed the court will take the necessary action under section 107 C. P. C. and in view of the dangerous character of town people, direct their being detained in custody till the disposal of the proceedings.

Military guards were on duty at various points but have since been withdrawn.

A CORRECTION.

In referrence to the Trichinopoly telegram issued yesterday regarding railway interruption please read at the end "Not likely to be restored for two days" instead of "Not likely to be restored".

SUSPENSION OF N. C. O. ACTIVITIES IN ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 15.

The non-cooperators of Allahabad have suspended their activities consequent on the resolutions passed at Bardoli.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THC CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a contested Election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as proposers and seconders:—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Candidate	Description	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
1.	Major Cajeton Fernandez, M.D., F.C.P.S., I.M.S., M.L.C.	Fernville, 230 Girgaon Back Road.	Physician and dermatologist.	Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Mr. D. S. Shellim. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E.	Sardar Saheb Suleman Kasam Haji Mitha, C.I.E. Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas.
2.	Rao Bahadur, Purshotam Balkrishna Joshi, F.R.G.S.	23 Benham Hall Lane.	Retired Government Officer, fellow of the Bombay University.	Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Sardar Saheb, Suleman Kasam H. Mitha, C.I.E. Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, Kt., L.M. Mr. E. G. Pearson. Major-General, Sir Henry Freeland K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E.	Major Cajeton Fernandez, M.D., F.C.P.S I.M.S., M.L.C. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas. Khan Bahadur, Abdur Rehman Kadvani. Rao Bahadur Surdardas Narandas, B.A. LL.B. Mr. E. C. B. Acworth. Mr. N. R. Medley.
3	Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Cooper.	Cumballa Hill.	Merchant	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Dr. A. G. Viegas, L.M. & S. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon). Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt. L.M., F.R.M.S. Mr. C. Lucas. Major C. Fernandes, M.L.C., M.D., F.C.P.S., I.M.S.	Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas. Mr. J. Selwyn. Mr. Sale Mahamad Dharamsi. Mr. H. E. Harrington. Khan Bahadur, Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, B.A., L.L.B.
4.	Mr. Navroji M. Dumasia, M.L.C.	Alexandra Road.	Landed proprietor and a member the literary staff o theTimes theTimes	Mr. R. D. Hughes. H. H. Sir Aga Sultan Mahamad, Shah Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.	Mr. A. M. Reith, O.B.E. Mr. Ramchandra Bhaskar Mantri. Mr. H. G. Cooke. Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
5.	Mr Ishvardas Lashmidas.	Garden View, Hughes Road.	Merchant.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E	Barjorji Sorabji Cooper. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A., O.B.E. Mr. J. Selwyn. Mr. Barjorji Sorabji Cooper.
6.	Mr. Mahamad Hussen Haveliala, M.L.C., Bar-atLaw.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Barrister-at-Law.	Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E. The Hon'ble Sir, Thomas J. Strangman Kt., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart., M.L. A. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E. Mr. H. T. Gorrie. Sir H. Stanley Reed Kt., LL.D.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. The Hon'ble Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. H. Campbell, Bar-at-Law. Major B. Higham, M.B.B.S., I.M.S. Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas.
7.	Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S.	Fort.	Medical Practitioner.	Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. The Hon.'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A., O.B.E. Divan Bahadur, Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, M.A., LL.B. Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston C.I.E., M.D., D.,P.H., I.M.S. Lt.-Col. E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.	Mr. Rahimtula M. Chinai. Mr. Phirojsha J. Marzban, M.A. Mr. Krishnarao P. Kothare. Khan Bahadur Dr. Nasarwanji Hormasji Choksi, M.D., L.M. & S. Mr. Shantidas Askaran. Mr. D. S. Shellim. Rao Bahadur, Sundardas Narandas, B.A., LL.B. Major Cajetan Fernandes, M.L.C., M.D., F.C.P.S., I.M.S. Dr. F. X. Ferreira, L.M. & S.
8.	Dr. Rastam N. R. Ranina, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S.	Chowpati.	Fellow, Bombay University.	Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B. Lt.-Col. E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), I.M.S. Mr. Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai. Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, Kt., B.A., LL.B.	Mr. Rahimtula M. Chinai. Dr. Ratansha Temulji Nariman, M.D., F.R.M.S. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E. Khan Bahadur, Hakim Mahamad Dayam Hakim Abdula Shah. Mr. Rahimtula M. Chinai.
9.	Mr. Narayan Vishvanath Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.	dermitage Pedder Rd.	Pleader, High Court and Property Holder.	Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D. Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit Bart. The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. Mr. W. C. Holman. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai, Bart. M.L.A.	Mr. A. L. Covernton, M.A. (Oxon.) Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokaldas. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. Mr. Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, O.B.E. Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
10.	Mr. Kashinath D. Khote.	Laburnum Road.	Merchant.	Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E. Lt.-Col. W. G. Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. Mr Chotalal Kilachand.	Mr. Karmali Ibrahim. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, O.B.E. Mr. Haji Ali Abubakar. Mr. T. V. Baddeley.
11.	The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, O.B.E.	Canada Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.	Member of Council of State.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S.	
12.	Dr. Accacio Gabrial Viegas, L.M. & S.	Chaupati Sea Face.	A medical practitioner.	Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL. D. Mr. Jamsetji Ardesar Wadia.	Mr. A. M. Reith, O.B.E. Khan Bahadur Palalji Navroji Davar.
13.	Sir, Dinsha Manekji Petit, Bart.	Petit Hall, Nepean Sea Road.	Cotton Mill Owner and Merchant.	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., M.L. & S.	Mr. Narayan V. Mandlik, B.A., LL.B.
14.	Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jijibhoy.	"The "Cliff" Malabar Hill Bombay.	Merchant.	Mr. Lislie Blunt. The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.	Mr. F. E. Hardcastle. Mr. C. N. Wadia, C.I.E.
15.	Mr. Navroji Hormasji Contractor.	56 Cumballa Hill.	Landed Proprietor & Honorary Magistrate.	Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S. Mr. Ardesar Jamshedji Bilimoria, B.A. The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt.	Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy. Mr. L. Barraclough. Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhate, B.A., LL.B.
16.	Mr. Jehangir Ratanji Dubash.	2nd Marine Lines, Dhobi Talao.	Merchant.	The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, O.B.E. Sir Jamshetji Jijibhbai Bart., M.L. A. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai.	Mr. Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai. Mr. Behramji Rastamji Behramji Jijibhai. Mr. Mahamad Hejibhai, M.L.A.
17.	Mr. Pestonji Bhanjibhai Mahaluxmivala.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Secretary to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.	Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D. Mr. Mahamadbhoy Currimbhoy. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A., O.B.E. Mr. Narotamdas Morarji Gokaldas.	Major C. N. Moberley, A.M.I.C.E., C.I.E., A.D.C. Mr. D. S. Shellim. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji Bar-at-Law. Mr. Nanubhai Talakchand.
18.	Mr. Hormasji Jehangir Bhabha.	31, Pedder Rd. Malabar Hill.	Retired Inspector-General of Education in Mysore etc.	Sir Dorab Jamsetji Tata, Kt. The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz Kharsetji Sethna, B.A. O.B.E. Mr. Ishvardas Lakhmidas. Sir Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh, Kt. B.A., LL.B. Major G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O. R.E Sir Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Kt., L.M., F.R.M.S.	The Hon'ble Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar Kt. Dr. Nanabhai Ardesar Framji Moos, D.Sc., L.C.E., F.R.S.E. F.O.S. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. Mr. Navroji Bapuji Sakalatwala. Mr. G. Wittet. Dr. Nanabhai N. Katrak, L.M. & S.

PUBLIC NOTICES

JUSTICES' ELECTION----(Contd.)

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by.	Seconded by.
19.	Mr. Mahamad Hajibhai M.L.A.	12 Cuffe Parade, Bombay.	Merchant and Member of the Legislative Assembly.	Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.	Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas. Mr. P. S. Mellor. Mr. Kekobad Kavasji Dinsha.
20.	Mr. Vishnanath Parbhuram Vaidya, Bar-at-Law.	18, Cathedral Street, Bombay.	Graduate of the University of Bombay & a Bar-at-Law.	Mr. Leslie Blunt. Mr. Sorabji Limji Panday. Mr. F. W. Cresswell.	Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. Mr. Motilal Kanji. Mr. Kekobad Kavasji Dinsha.
21.	Sir amsetji Jijibhai Bart., M.L.A.	Mazagaon Castle, Mazagaon, Bombay.	Member of the Legislative Assembly & Land Lord.	Sir H. Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D	The Hon'ble Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna, B.A., O.B.E.
22.	Mr. Kharshedji Limji.	16 New Queens Road, Bombay.	Merchant	Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.L.C., L.M. & S. Mr. Mahamadbhai Karimbhai. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. The Hon'ble Sir Thomas J. Strangman, Kt., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law.	Dr. Nanabhai Ardesar Framji Moos, D.Sc., C.E., F.R.S.E., F.C.S. Mr. Nathuradas Vasanji Khimji. Dr. Shavaksha Soraljı Batlivala, L.M. & S., M.L.C. Mr. Arthur W. Wise.
23.	Mr. Jehangir Bamanji Petit, M.L.C.	Mr. Petit, Pedder Rd.	Merchant and Mill Agent.	Sir, Cawasji Jehangir, Bart. The Hon'ble Sir, Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Kt. Mr. Salebhai Karimji Barodawala, M.L.A Major C. Fernandez, M.D., F.C.P.S. I.M.S., M.L.C.	Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E. Mr. H. P. W. MacNaghten, M.L.C. Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji, M.D.C., L.M. & S. Mr. Joseph A. Kay.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1922, at 1 P.M. (Bombay Time.)

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting. The usual hour for closing the poll is 6 P.m. (Bombay Time.)

No person who is not a Justice of the Peace will be admitted in the Corporation Hall, except the authorized Municipal employees and the representatives of thePress

H. B. CLAYTON.
Municipal Commissioner for the
City of BOMBAY.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 14th, February, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF MANECKSHA DORABJI KOTWAL. ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late Mr. Manecksha Dorabji Kotwal, a Clerk in the service of Dadabhoy Hormasji and Co., Bombay, Parsi, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 23rd day of May, 1921, intestate, Letters of Administration of whose estate have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th day of October, 1921, to Ardeshir Burjorji Kotwal and Dinshaw Aderji Tata, to have effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this day to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrators will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

That all persons indebted to or holding any security or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or to delivery up the said security or property as the case may be to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Administrators at the address aforesaid.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1922.

MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Solicitors for Ardeshir Burjorji Kotwal and Dinsha Aderji Tata, Administrators of the estate and effects of Manecksha Dorabji Kotwal.

C12169

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
8, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, JEWELLERY, FANCY GOODS, LINEN, DRAPERY AND PURDAHS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, very handsome double Junda wardrobe, crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in their show-room at No. 9 Dean Lane very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, fancy writing tables, Singer sewing machine and revolving book-stands gramophone with records, glass door show cases, very handsome specially made double Junda mirror door almirah, rich carpets, hatstand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, Gold jewellery, 1 lot of linen, watches, cookery books, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is open to view.

1 English reading standard motor cycle with side car in complete working order.

MISTRY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1922.

The Wonderful Astrologer

The wonderful book "The Heavens Unreiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Re. 2. The premier Astrological Bureau, Cheyavam, Nilgiris District.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the guardian appointed Re-Alarakhia and another minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY the 18th inst. sell by Public Auction, at their rooms household furniture etc., such as small and large cupboards dumbwaiters, marble top tables, swing, chairpoi, mattresses, one lot copper and brass utensils, wall clock, lamps, earthen jars, sundry clothes, fancy ornaments, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADI LANE NEAR GIRGAUM.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on Thursday the 16th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Mr. Firoz Faredoon, Daboo the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated the 5th day of March, 1921, and made between the said Bai Gungabai widow of Kashinath Morobo Mantri of the first part, Vasantrao Kashinath Mantri and Yeshwantrao Kashinath Mantri of the second part and Feroze Faredoon Daboo of the third part.

All that piece or parcel of land or pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under C... No. 20 New No. 13/136 Old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and all which premises are situate at and on the Northern side of Kandawadi Lane at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the East by the passage of the Oart called Nigdowree on or towards the West by the property of Bala Mungesh Wagh on or towards the North by the property of Paulo Antanio Francisco Pereira and on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane and were formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASSWARE, PENS, PLATES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th inst. sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by Order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

3 cases Hardware.
1 case cotton suspenders.
1 case Brass Ware.
6 Parcels containing Blackbird and swan pens (medium).

On account and risk of Messrs. J. S. Ebrahim and Co.

1 Crate containing about 100 dozens Western pattern plates.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., received in suit No. 1913 of 1921.
(Permanand vs. Alarakhia).
1 Lot Grease.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CUTTING GRASS, COLLECTING MANGO CROPS AND COCOANUT, ETC.,

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Gardens office on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1922, at 9-30 a.m. (B.T.) the rights mentioned hereunder.

(1) Right of collecting mango crops of the season
(2) Rights of collecting Chickoo Crops for one year.
(3) Right of collecting cocoanut crops for one year.
(4) Right of taking lawn mown grass from 15-6-22 to 30-9-22 from the Victoria gardenes.

For details and conditions of sale of above rights, apply at the Victoria Gardens' Office or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest o rany offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 16th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Ry. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. BIRLA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-00 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of bones, bags of jawari, bags of bajri, bags of rice, bags of grain, bags of linseeds, bags of till seeds, bags of rice, bags of wool, bags of hair, bags of copra, bale of C. P. goods, cases of shoes, bales of P. P. Cotton, Bale of Iron Pipes, Bale of Gunny bags, loose wooden pieces, bales of forms, cases of stationery, cases of Sunlight Soap, cases of machinery, cases of thread, cases of locks, cases of iron nails, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, empty casks, bundles of iron bars etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale othe wise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION OF TWO VERY VALUABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT NIZAM STREET, NULL BAZAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of March 1922, at 2-00 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Attorney for the Trustees of the Derasar Fundus of the Temple of Shri Shantinathji Maharaj the mortgagees and on account at the risk of the mortgagors Sorabji Hormasji Wadia and Bai Khatijabai, wife of the said Sorabji Hormasji Wadia, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned two very valuable properties at the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwellings, house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizampura Street without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 77 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 135, New Nos. 19-49 Old Survey Nos. 406 and New Survey No. 337 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Street No. 28 and now under C Ward No. 6442 and Street No. 74 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bhimjibhoy Dhanjibhoy Ranina-wadia, on or towards the West by the house of Sorabji Hormasji Wadia and Maneckbai, wife of Sorabji Hormasji Wadia, on or towards the North by the said Nizampura Street and on or towards the South by the sweepers passage and which said premises are now in occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, which, lying and being at Nizam Street in Null Bazar without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 234 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 736-737 New Nos. 7910—7911 Old Survey No. 1672 and new Survey No. 938 and 939 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Sorabji Hormasji Wadia and Maneckbai, wife of Sorabji Hormasji Wadia, on or towards the West by the house of Bai Khatijabai and Ramiabai, widows, on or towards the North by the Nizam Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the sweepers' passage and which said premises assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6443, 6444 and 6445 and Street Nos. 76, 78, 80 and 81 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale can be had of Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri at his office at Prag Mahal Dhobi Talao, Attorney for the mortgagees or of the undersigned.

MEHTA and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th February 1922.

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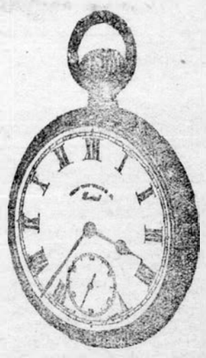

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Guranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

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OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT.
Bombay 26th September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C.,
MAJOR, I. M. S
Chemical Analyser to Government

Bombay 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A.B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap leathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on accounts of its freedom from all harmful, irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favorably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F. R. M. S.
Analyst,

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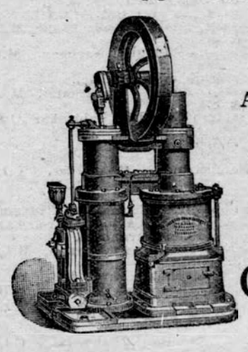

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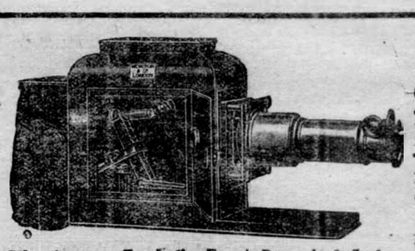

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